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V-Day: No Retail Liquor; Freedom Day Advocated; Mihailovic Caught in Trap

The World's Day—September 16, 1944

Boston: Retail Liquor Stores to Close on V-Day

Boston retail liquor dealers voted in a meeting yesterday to suspend the sale of all alcoholic beverages in their stores on both V-Day (Victory Day) and the next day.

In an effort to save hurricane-blown fruit, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau urged the Office of Price Administration to permit the ration-free sale, for canning purposes, of four pounds of sugar with each bushel of apples, peaches, or pears.

Boston's 6,000 United States Paper Troopers, to be recruited from schoolboys for waste-paper operations during the coming year, will be organized following a meeting of leading educators on Sept. 21, Dennis C. Haley, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, announced.

Confidence that the 1,000,000-pound goal of "Clothes for Russia" can be reached if householders will take their collections to the nearest fire stations was expressed today by Hugh Cabot, Chairman of Russian War Relief.

Special tribute to the memory and service of Frank Knox, former Secretary of the Navy, will be paid by Undersecretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard and others on the occasion of the launching of the destroyer U. S. S. Frank Knox at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, tomorrow.

Washington: Freedom Day Resolve Introduced

"National Freedom Day" would be celebrated Feb. 1 of each year under a resolution introduced by four Republican senators. It would commemorate the signing by President Lincoln of a Congressional resolution proposing adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commanding an Army group in Europe, for permanent rank of major general. Also confirmed in temporary ranks as lieutenant generals were former Maj. Gens. Thomas T. Handy, Chief of the General Operations Staff; Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Commander of the 6th Army Corps in southern France, and Daniel I. Sultan, Deputy Commanding General of the American Forces in the Chinese-Burma-India theater.

In Europe: Mihailovic Reported Entrapped

Capture or surrender of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Marshal Tito's rival Yugoslav leader, appeared likely today as General Mihailovic and his Serbian Chetniks were reported to have been caught between the Germans and the Tito Partisans.

Outbreak of hostilities between the Finns and the Germans appeared likely today as unconfirmed reports came through the German radio that Finnish Premier Hantti Hackzell had passed on in Moscow.

Gen. Mario Roatta, former Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, and three army corps generals, were announced to have been suspended pending a probe of the disorganization leading to the swift Nazi occupation of Rome following the armistice of Sept. 8, 1943.

National: Alaska Sweep Called Democratic Omen

"As Alaska goes, so goes the nation," said Gov. Ernest Gruening of Alaska at Anchorage in forecasting the November election on the basis of this week's Territorial election. Territorial representative to Congress, all Territorial officers, and at least 34 of the 40 members of the next Territorial Legislature will be Democrats, he pointed out.

The Congressional Medal of Honor which was conferred posthumously on T/5 Eric Gunnar Gibson for leading a dangerous mission, was accepted at Camp McCoy, Wis., by the hero's father, Erland Gibson of Rice Lake, Wis.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, famous explorer, has been cited by Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal for outstanding duty on two special missions in the Pacific theater of war, it was reported in Winchester, Va., by the Admiral's relatives, who include Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia.

California's Secretary of State, Frank M. Jordan, advised William Henry of Chicago, National Secretary of the Progressive Party of America, that the Party's candidates could not appear on the State's ballot in November because it was too late to qualify further candidates.

In San Francisco, Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of California advocated strengthened legal support of customs officials to prevent smuggling of war-front weapons into this country by American seamen.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

Hurricane: Communications Rapidly Restored in Bay State

Rapid restoration today of communication systems disrupted by the tropical hurricane which swept the North Atlantic seaboard Thursday night and Friday morning indicates that the resulting damage may be much greater than at first estimated.

This is particularly true of the Cape Cod and New Bedford areas, which were especially hard hit and from which the news has only now begun to filter in.

Unofficially, the property damage runs as high as $100,000,000, with New England's share set at about $30,000,000. Casualties had mounted to 28 in late reports.

More Damage in 1938

This was in sharp contrast to the nearly 500 casualties and $500,000,000 property damage resulting from the 1938 hurricane, and served to emphasize the necessity for keeping intact those wartime-developed civilian organizations which played so practical a part as they quickly mobilized in the face of the oncoming storm to do all possible to minimize losses.

Volunteers who knew their jobs through air-raid training stood by to render every possible aid, and were largely instrumental in helping the armed services, state police and guardsmen, the Red Cross, and other governmental agencies in evacuating residents from danger spots. Apparently the only weak spots in the home-defense system were those where organizations had been permitted to lapse as wartime dangers lessened.

Approximately 3,000 persons were evacuated from their damaged homes by the Red Cross, according to Harold P. Gilmour, Act-

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

World 'Next Door': Jet Plane the Key?

Will the remarkable progress that has been made in wartime aviation usher in a period of peacetime flying marvels that will transform the world into a neighborhood?

What can be expected in the way of jet propulsion and rocket propulsion for airplanes?

How practical is stratosphere flying?

Does mankind dare to dream of traveling in interplanetary space?

These and other questions germane to the development of the flying art are discussed by an authority on military and peacetime aviation today on the First Page, Second Section.

Defense Area Shrinkage To Expand Flying

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Shrinkage of the New England vital defense area with the subsequent lifting of the restrictions against private flying along much of the seaboard seems almost certain of authorization soon by the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, it was learned today.

Under a plan devised by Arthur H. Tully, Massachusetts Commissioner of Aeronautics, which also has the approval of the New England Council, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the directors of aeronautics in the affected states, and airport operators, the current vital defense zone line would be moved nearer the coast. This line is now 40 miles inland and runs in New England from the Canadian border to New York State.

Location of the line nearer the coast, therefore, which is now under consideration by a subcommittee of Army, Navy and CAB officials, would release the ban on civilian flying at fields much nearer the seaboard. This would allow private flying, for instance, at airports in or near Bangor and Portland, Maine, Lawrence, Framingham, Norwood and Brockton, Mass. It is also planned to run the line just west of Seekonk, Mass., which will, in effect, provide a private landing field for Providence, R. I.

The line, according to plan would run approximately 10 miles inland along the Connecticut coast to White Plains, N. Y. From there on its location would be the concern of New York, New Jersey, and Atlantic Seaboard state aeronautics directors and airport operators.

U. S. Troops Smash Toward Cologne Through Wide Gap in Siegfried Line; Marines Battle for Palau Airdrome

Wide World

Curb Service—G. I. Style

The comforts of home may be lacking but hungry G. I.'s make the best of things. While Frenchmen watch in the background, American soldiers cook breakfast on Orleans street.

Russians tighten iron ring around Warsaw with patrols reported inside city—War between Finland and Reich looms—Soviet drive in Baltic reported.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American troops are heading for Cologne and the Rhine. General Hodges' armored and infantry spearheads are pouring through a 10-mile breach in the outer Siegfried Line east of Aachen. They are about 25 miles from Cologne and what are presumed to be the main enemy defenses on the east bank of the broad river. American infantrymen are in the outskirts of Aachen, and that city's fall can be expected at any time.

Piercing the outer crust of the Germans' vaunted frontier fortifications has proved to be relatively easy. Many pillboxes and forts were obsolescent or obsolete. Many were brazen fakes. And the others were either too thinly manned or garrisoned by over-age, under-age, and generally inferior troops. Moreover, according to some reports, General Hodges' men are using secret weapons of great efficiency.

A notewothy development has been the reception given to advancing Americans in some Siegfried Line towns. Correspondents report the inhabitants are mostly friendly and apparently genuinely glad the war is approaching an end.

The break-through in the Aachen sector not only brings assault forces face to face with the last barrier guarding interior Germany, but puts General Hodges in position to flank the whole 150-mile stretch of the first line of Siegfried positions.

Meanwhile, other American columns have dented the Siegfried system at two points southeast of Aachen. Just west of Prüm, 40 miles below Aachen, the Germans have been routed, while a 10-mile push into the Reich has been made north of Trier, 75 miles from Aachen. And a fourth crossing of the German frontier is now reported about midway between Trier and Prüm.

Farther south, General Patton's forces have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in the Epinal area after capturing Nancy.

It is now disclosed officially that General Patch's Seventh Army, which drove through France from the Mediterranean, is under the direct command of General Eisenhower. Incidentally, there is a report that Field Marshal von Rundstedt has been put back in command of all German forces in the West.

News from the Pacific also continues gratifyingly good. On Peleliu in the Palaus, Marines who conquered Guadalcanal are battling 8,000 hard-fighting Japanese in a drive on a big airfield, 515 miles by bomber from the Philippines.

And on Morotai in the Halmaheras, General MacArthur's troops are working swiftly to repair airfields which will bring the Philippines within fighter-plane range.

On the Eastern front, Finland now finds itself virtually at war with Germany. A special communiqué says it will be impossible for the Nazis to be out of Finland by midnight as required by the Russo-Finnish armistice.

The Germans say the Russians have opened a new offensive somewhere in Finland. They also report that a new Soviet drive is underway just below Riga on the Baltic. Finnish troops are said to have virtually wiped out a German force which sought to seize strategic Hogland Island in the Finnish Gulf.

In the fight for Warsaw, the Red Army has increased its pressure, capturing 11 localities north of the fallen suburb of Praga.

Germans Hold Firm on Most Defense Fronts

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All this week in Europe the siege lines were tightened around Germany, but until the dent was made below Aachen yesterday the line held where it counted and gave ground by inches except on one of the four fronts—the Balkans.

In Italy, in Poland, and along the Siegfried Line the Germans held tenaciously and vigorously. In Italy they had elements of nine divisions packed into the short 12-mile corridor between the Adriatic and the Apennines which had been chosen for the Allied break.

The British Eighth Army gnawed away at that 12 miles in fighting more nearly comparable to the great attritional battles of the last war than anything this war has produced. But its progress was literally by yards and the break is only just coming.

In Poland, the Russians took Lomza which blocked the best crossing of the upper Narew. But they were still heavily engaged against German bridgeheads on their side of the river and had not yet succeeded in establishing any of their own on the other bank.

Around Warsaw, they penetrated the eastern-bank suburb of Praga and to the south they extended their front into the Carpathian fringes of Czechoslovakia. But they had not dented the integrity of the German front and Warsaw remained a bastion and a key in German hands.

Blow Lacks Power

In France and the Low Countries, one Allied Army—the First American—was up in the outposts of the Siegfried Line, but a well-integrated German front still existed in front of the Rhine and had not been seriously compromised.

From Antwerp to the Swiss frontier the Germans were holding and defending a buffer strip before the Rhine—roughly speaking in the Albert Canal-Ardennes-Moselle River line—which gave them a Rhineland "forefield" in which they were undoubtedly attempting to delay the arrival of Allied forces on the Rhine itself until bad weather makes a crossing much more difficult than it would be now.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Alien Cartels Unveiled As Major Issue

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull's declaration of intention to call an international parley on cartels highlights a subject that is fast becoming one of major interest and concern here in the Capital.

At hearings before a Senate Military Affairs Committee the nefarious, if not well-nigh disastrous, results of prewar cartel

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Roosevelt-Churchill Map Economic Grip on Reich

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Sept. 16—Fiscal and economic measures to prevent utter chaos in Germany when it is conquered have occupied the attention of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill for several days, it is learned here.

While victorious Allied armies are battering against the gates of Nazi Germany, the leaders of the two English-speaking democracies in their conferences here have been considering means to prevent collapse, after the Reich's conquest, that might otherwise spread over Europe.

Fiscal Problems Studied

With Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill in these deliberations are Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary. Mr. Churchill himself is deeply versed in financial matters, having served several years as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Such problems as the exchange ratio of the new postwar Reichsmark to the pound and the dollar, the question of the Italian lira, the matter of emergency credits, and food and supplies for the conquered and liberated regions of Europe have all been included in the range of the two English-speaking leaders' discussions.

The information available to me indicates the wide sweep of the Roosevelt-Churchill discussions, in addition to the strictly military matters regarding the Pacific campaign and the ultimate defeat of Germany now engaging the high staff officers of Britain and America assembled here.

A joint statement is being issued by Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill following the conclusion of the Quebec phase of their joint discussions. Whether or not this will deal with German fiscal and economic matters, I understand from reliable sources that this topic has been under discussion.

Economic Issues Vital

The problem now confronting the Allied leaders is what to do with Germany after the Allies have conquered it. The political phase of this problem can wait, but the economic phase is regarded by authorities here as acute because the minute Germany collapses, its whole hothouse structure of trade and exchange falls to the ground.

The economy of a large share of central Europe has been artificially geared into that of Ger-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Potato Farmers in Maine Faring Well Despite Costs

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARIBOU, Maine, Sept. 16—Government ceiling prices on potatoes during the war years have prevented Aroostook County farmers from amassing such fortunes as they did in 1918, but despite the producers' smaller income the county is better off financially than it has been for more than a decade, a survey of this area reveals.

It is true that considerable money has been made here in Aroostook over the past few years, but the farmer has been unable to spend it for such luxury articles as an extra car, for the family washing machines, or any "new-fangled" article which the "drummer" down state offered with success in those flush years.

Instead, the Aroostook farmer is putting his money back into the farm. Buildings glisten with new paint. Rotted-out potato houses have been replaced with new buildings and barns have been shingled.

Debts Cut Down

These things are particularly noticeable this year as one travels about the countryside.

It was only a few years ago that the Maine potato farmer had run up a debt of $40,000,000. This amount included loans for fertilizer and mortgages on farms. During the past two years the Maine farmer has paid off the greater part of these debts. In addition he has put thousands of dollars into war bonds, indicating that something is being put away for that "rainy day" 10 years hence.

Ceiling prices have stabilized the potato market, though with the high cost of labor prevailing during the past two years the farmers' margin of profit is close.

High Labor Cost

There was a time when farmers could get their potatoes picked for six cents a barrel. Today the price is from 15 to 20 cents. They used to pay loaders $5 per day, but now a producer considers himself fortunate if he can get one for $12. Price for storage has jumped from 10 cents a barrel to 20.

With no binding ceiling on labor wages the farmer is at the mercy of his help. If a digging crew hears that Farmer Jones on the next farm is paying more they immediately move over. Farmers therefore will let the "hand" practically set his own pay.

Five years ago a barrel of potatoes could be raised for $1.25. Today it is twice that much and with ceiling prices ranging from $2.50 to $3.50 per hundred weight, according to the season of the year, it is a touch-and-go proposition with the farmer.

Dewey Strategy Gains Support in West

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY TRAIN, COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, Sept. 16—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, warming up for the "first-class fight" with which he promises to combat the fourth-term bid of President Roosevelt, is proving himself a resourceful, shrewd, and skillful campaigner.

It is very much Mr. Dewey's special type of campaign and reflects his whole approach to national problems.

He is listening predominately and talking only incidentally.

He is reporting, through the means of his press conferences, the stored-up complaints against the New Deal of the many voting groups with whom he confers almost daily.

He is withholding, for the present at least, his own views as to the validity of these complaints and what should be done about them.

Dewey Making Friends

He is, at this stage, out to make friends without trying to influence opinion.

He aims to make votes by listening.

He aims not to lose votes by too much talking.

While the Republican nominee has been consulting with and has been consulted by the G. O. P. leaders in 10 states and has gone for more than a week without a single major speech, Mr. Dewey is confident that he has been wasting no time and his aids are confident — the Governor himself never expresses opinions on his political prospects—that he has been accomplishing some useful political harvesting in the Midwestern and Northwestern areas of the country.

Major addresses are coming—four in a week on the Pacific Coast—and the Governor is promising to offer later a detailed and concrete national program. But Mr. Dewey already has made it clear that he is not counting on speeches as the essential instrument of his campaign or as the primary means of winning this wartime presidential election.

Not Talking Too Much

Mr. Dewey might phrase it differently but there is reason to believe that it would reflect his opinion to say that while he is not certain that he can talk himself into the White House he is certain that he isn't going to talk himself out of it.

This phase of the Republican campaign is not without purpose and there is evidence that it is not without political profit. Specifically Mr. Dewey is accomplishing four things:

1. He is equipping himself with a close-up, firsthand knowledge of the problems of the Midwest and Northwest states and is giving the political and industrial and agricultural leaders of these states the assurance that he has the full benefit of their views before he advances his own.

2. He is apprising himself of all the important dissatisfactions which these groups have with the Roosevelt Administration and is giving them the feeling that in the G. O. P. nominee they have a real friend in court.

3. He is offering himself as sort of sounding board for the airing of these complaints and is pleasing these groups — whether they be the farmers of Iowa and Michigan, the livestock growers of Nebraska and the Dakotas, the sugar beet men of Wyoming, or the wool growers of Montana—by focusing

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

Huge Wool Reserves Criticized by Dewey

By the Associated Press

En Route to Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, With Dewey, Sept. 16

Told by sheepmen that the Government had piled up wool reserves to a "ridiculous extreme," Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared yesterday that the evidence indicated that there is enough on hand now to last civilians four years even if production stops entirely.

"On the basis of their figures," Mr. Dewey said after a conference with the growers, "it appears that the accumulating of wool stockpiles has gone very much too far."

He was informed, the Republican presidential nominee said, that there are 1,900,000,000 pounds on hand, including 600,000,000 pounds of British-owned Australian wool. "Yet despite this colossal stockpile," he declared, "we can't buy anything made of wool that we need."

Democratic Strength Declines in House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Democratic strength in the House fell slightly below 50 per cent of the present membership yesterday with the resignation of Representative Winder R. Harris of Virginia. He left to become Vice-President of the Shipbuilders' Council of America.

The line-up of House seats now is: Democrats 215, Republicans 212, minor parties 4. There are four vacant seats.

However, Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana, chairman of the House Republican Congressional Committee, said, "We still do not have enough votes to reorganize the House, and we have no plan now to attempt reorganization."

He expressed the opinion that all the Democrats and some minor party members, if reorganization were tried, would vote to retain Sam Rayburn, Texas Democrat, in the Speaker's chair.

Western Front:

Americans Surge Into Germany

American First Army troops surged through a 10-mile breach in the main Siegfried Line east of encircled Aachen, deepened two other wedges in the system, and made a fourth crossing of the German frontier.

Their assaults were part of a grand Allied drive which Supreme Headquarters said was thrusting eastward along a curving 500-mile front from the Swiss frontier

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Melrose—Tomorrow.
Marblehead—Tomorrow.
Medfield—Tomorrow.
Watertown—Tomorrow.
Dedham—Monday.
Belmont—Monday.
Easton—Monday.
Needham—Monday.
Revere—Monday.
Weston—Monday.
Weymouth—Monday.

Garden Seed Surplus Good for 1945

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Probably somewhere in the cellar or garage you have several packets or parts of packets of leftover seed. Careful storing will save these for next year.

Seed does not spoil if a few simple directions are followed: (1) Put into a mouse-proof container into which air can penetrate. (2) Label carefully with variety and year of purchase. (3) Store in a cool dry place. (4) Get information as to average longevity of various types of seed.

We find that a screw-top jar with small holes punched in the lid to allow the air to enter is an excellent container. Many people think all last year's seed is no good. This is far from fact. Our plan is to keep leftover seed for second and third plantings, allowing for it when we buy new seed in the spring.

Your Victory Garden

Here is the average life of some common vegetable seeds: Lettuce seed, six years; tomato, beet, cabbage, Swiss chard, eggplant, kale, and radish, four years; snap bean, lima bean, spinach, broccoli, carrot, celery, pea, sweet corn, three years; pepper, two years; onion and parsley, one year.

An easy way to test seed is as follows: In the early spring before you send in your new order for seeds, take some blotting paper, moisten it well, place 25 or 50 seeds between two sheets of the wet paper and keep it in a warm place for a few days, so the seeds can germinate. Then separate the sheets and count the number of germinated seeds. The number of growing seeds will give you the per cent of garmination you can expect from the seed you have saved, and you can plant accordingly,—also order accordingly.

If you have a good place in which to store plant food, now is a good time to lay in an early-season supply for next year. There are several reasons for this: Dealers in plant food are usually at the height of their busy season in the spring, and can easily make deliveries now. You will relieve the dealer's storage facilities. You will have the plant food early and not have to add to your other early spring duties the job of securing it.

Suitable storage places are those thoroughly dry. An attic or dry garage will take care of it. Lift it off any cement floor, for the cement may gather moisture at the change of temperatures. And when you order your own plant food you might like to take care of some of your Christmas shopping by ordering a package for each of the Victory Gardeners on your list, as well.

The European corn borer is heavier in New Hampshire than it was last year, and the late corn is badly infested in many sections, James G. Conklin, associate entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of New Hampshire, reports. In certain sections of other parts of New England the borer is heavy also. For this reason it is important in cleaning up the Victory Garden cornpatch to burn the stalks. These should be pulled up and the entire stack done away with. The borer can live over the winter in even an inch of stalk, freezing and snow will not kill it.

If burning is not feasible, burying will take care of the situation if the stalks are buried deeply enough so the borer cannot get out of the ground in the spring. It does little good, however, for one gardener to burn or bury his cornstalks while his neighbor leaves them where the moths can get out and fly around next spring. It should be a community project, supported by local educational efforts.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, September 17

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Filene's
BOSTON

by "Rogue" of Hollywood

Washable corduroy sport shirts

STREET FLOOR
MEN'S STORE

$10

small, medium, large sizes

The *lightweight* washable kind of corduroy that is such a joy to own in a sport shirt. Vat dyed so they are color fast. You'll like one for active sports or worn as a jacket for home-lounging this fall and winter. A gift a man would really enjoy. Blue, tan, green, $10.

Filene's mail or phone orders filled—Men's Store, street floor

TO BOSTON EDISON CUSTOMERS

Boston Edison Company's entire organization went on an emergency basis at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, thirteen hours before the hurricane struck into this area. This was in accordance with a plan based on our experience in the 1938 hurricane, amplified and improved in the intervening years. As a result of this preparation the Company's repair crews and trouble men, working under most difficult conditions, were able to restore many services even during the height of the gale. Their efforts were expedited greatly by the use of the two-way short wave radio units which were installed on our system in 1941.

A special crew of seventy-five trained engineers began at daybreak today a more thorough survey of our entire system to determine the extent of the unreported damage. As fast as their reports are relayed to headquarters, the Company's repair crews, augmented by electrical workers from outside sources, will give every effort to the prompt restoration of service.

During the night priority was given to hospitals, institutions and public safety agencies. We expect today to be able to restore, even if on a temporary basis, a large portion of the circuits now out.

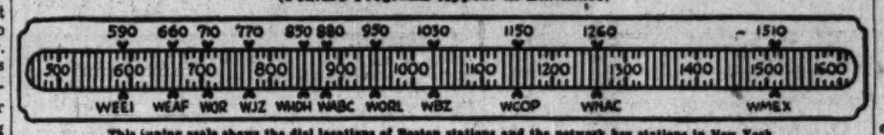
We bespeak the same patience and consideration which our customers so generously accorded us six years ago. For our part we pledge the best efforts of our entire organization, aided by the town, city, state and federal agencies and, if necessary, by repair crews of public utilities from outside the hurricane area now standing by, to the rapid restoration of service to all of our customers.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
By JAMES V. TONER, President

September 15, 1944.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today;	"What's Cooking?"; Va-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri"
12:15	Diana Lynn, guest;	riety show; Music pgm	Consumer Time	News service	"Potpourri"; News
12:30	Louise Allbritton;	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	'Wife Takes Flier'	Farm and Home Makers	Variety show; guests	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	Spotlight on Youth	"Adventure Ahead"; dr,	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion; dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	J. Otis' 'Toby Tyler'	"Views and Reviews"	"Kick Congs"
1:30	Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	News service	First Game: Boston	"Parade of Bands"
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	Michigan - Iowa Pre-	Braves-Brooklyn Dodg-	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	Report to Nation	John Metcalf's Hymnal	Flight football game;	ers baseball game	Dance Lineup
2:15	Report to Nation	American Red Cross	Bill Stern commentator	First Game: Boston	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	'Pan America Call-	Radio Pals	Michigan - Iowa Pre-	Braves-Brooklyn Dodg-	Sports program
2:45	ing'; music	Newscast	Flight football game;	ers baseball game	Music and News
3:00	News service	Music in Review	Bill Stern commentator	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Pepper Shaker
3:15	Across Caribbean	Music in Review	Michigan - Iowa Pre-	Dodgers baseball game	News service
3:30	Showtime Matinee.	"ABC's of OPA"	Flight football game;	Band Parade	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Showtime Matinee.	"Safety in Wartime"	Bill Stern commentator	Second Game: Boston	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Melody in the Sky.	WAVE Variety Program	Michigan - Iowa Pre-	Braves-Brooklyn Dodg-	Earl Hines' Orch.
4:15	Melody; News	Pamella King, songs	Flight football game.	ers baseball game	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:30	CBS Symphony Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Sports comments	Second Game: Boston	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
4:45	CBS Symphony Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rhythm Workshop	Braves-Brooklyn Dodg-	Glen Gray's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical program	"Your American"; Lee	ers baseball game	Sports comments
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Concert orchestra	Kepp, cond.; guests	Braves-Dodgers game	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Concert orchestra	'Story to Order'	Sports comments	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Les Castle's Orch.	News service
6:00	Page One; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform:	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Why Pay for UNRA	Soldiers With Wings	Sports Roundup	Something for the Girls	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	Something for the Girls	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore;	Baseball scores; Music	"They Call Me Joe"; dr	Aria A. Albaugh, talk	Tony Martin, songs
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Leland Stowe, commenti	"German-Americans"	Air Lane Trio	News service
7:30	"America in Air"	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen"; drama,	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs
7:45	"America in Air"	Salon Music	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	Rudy Vallee Show; Edith	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	Sophie Tucker, gst	Early Am. Dance Music	Gwynn; Ed. Gardner,	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Gilbert & Sullivan Festival: "Yeoman of the	Truth or Consequences;	The Cisco Kid"; drama.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News		Ralph Edwards, m. c.	The Cisco Kid"; drama.	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Guard"; soloists; Josef	National Barn Dance;	Theater of the Air: "D-	Classical Album: Glazounov: 'The Seasons'
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Stopak, conductor	Coon Creek Boys, gsts.	Day — 1787": music-	Classical Album: Glazounov: 'The Seasons'
9:30	Or.; F. Sinatra	Louis Prima's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	drama; chorus; soloists	
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	Henry Weber's Orch.	
10:00	Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	J C Flippen's "Cor-	Musical Autographs	Wood, mc; Bert Lahr	"Shady Valley Barn	"Lonesome Drifter"
10:30	rection, Please";	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Ole Opry; Whitey	Dance"; Orch.; soloists	Chick Webb's Orch.
10:45	Network speaker	"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff; songs	George Wood, m. c.	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	George Sterney's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch
11:30	Woody Herman Or	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	George Lopez Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Woody Herman Or	Concert in Miniature	AAFTC Band; drama	Billy Rogers' Orch.	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; "Melodies"	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circles; Lullabies	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm and Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air	Religious program	Sunday Morning Serv-
9:30	gan recital	Judea Hour	NY State Guard; Maj F	Network speaker	ices
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	C. Raberg; Gen. Sewell	Network speaker	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the ir	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Jewish New Year	Park Street Church	"It's Show Time"	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45	Studio program	Services; speaker	'Your High School Man'	"Symphonietta"	Service from The Moth-
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Pursuit of Learning:	Service from Cathedral	er Church, The First
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	"Reducing Illiteracy"	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	entist, in Boston, Mas-
11:45	ing; guest sp'kers	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	sachusetts
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Religious program	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Musical program	Religious program	Lily Pons, songs
12:30	Transatlantic Call.	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Gilbert & Sullivan
12:45	"Britain Today"	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle conduct.	Religious program	Gilbert & Sullivan
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Clayte Haselwood	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	NBC Recital	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Juvenal Marchesio	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	"Happy Herb Lewis"	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	"Diplomatic Secrecy"	Bob Stanley's Orch	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Dangerously Yours;	Cavalcade of Song	"Behold the Jew," by	'The Sky Riders'; Serv-	Political talk
2:15	Victor Jory, dr.	Cavalcade of Song	Adela Jackson; Shmai'n	iceman's quiz show	Political talk
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John Charles Thomas;	Launching of USS Knox	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; P Allen	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Speakers; Naval band	gram: talk; music
3:00	N Y Philharmonic:	George Hicks, comment	World News; Upton	'Roosty of the AAF'; sk	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Vladimir Goiseh-	Music; Talk; L. Stowe,	Close; Roy Shield's Or.	'Roosty of the AAF'; sk	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	mann cond; Erica	Ethel Barrymore as	'The Army Hour'; pick-	'Mysterious Traveler'; dr	Religious program
3:45	Morini, soloist:	"Miss Hattie"; drama	ups from Training Cen-	'Mysterious Traveler'; dr	Religious program
4:00	Beethoven Violin	"Off the Record"	ters throughout the	Rabbi Joseph H. Heris	Treasury Varieties: So-
4:15	Concerto D major	"Off the Record"	world; speakers	Billy Rogers' Orch.	loists; orch.; talks
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Regina Resnik; Marion	I. Peiping; L. Brooks; R.	"Thanks to America";	Silhouettes; music
4:45	Frank Parker, gst	Bowe; A. Wallenstein	Schafer; M Henke; News	Jean Merrill; Music	Silhouettes; music
5:00	Family Hour: Pa-	Mary Small Revue;	NBC Symphony Orch.;	'You Can't Take It With	Religious program
5:15	trice Munsel; Reed	drama; "Junior Miss";	Frank Black, cond.;	You'; comedy series	Religious program
5:30	Kennedy; or.; dr.	"Hot Copy"; drama	Dvorak's Carneval Over-	"Band Parade"	Hawaiian Music
5:45	William Shirer	"Hot Copy"; drama	ture; Symphony No. 5	Baseball news	News service
6:00	June Haver: What	Paul Whiteman's Musi-	Religious program	'Quick as a Flash'; Quiz	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	Kind of a Girl?	cal Variety Show: Bob	Religious program	show; Ken Roberts, mc	light Services: speaker
6:30	Fanny Brice:	Johnson; Ilene Woods;	The Great Gildersleeve;	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45	Stadford Music	Orchestra; chorus	starring Hal Pearry	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
7:00	Kate Smith Hour:	News commentator	"All-Time Hit Parade";	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Classical Album: Trapp
7:15	Variety Show;	Mon Morning Headlines	guest, F. Sinatra; or.	'Constitution Day'; talk	Family: Folk Songs of
7:30	Cornelia O. Skin-	'Quiz Kids'; J. Kelly mc	Bandwagon; Orchestra.	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Central Europe
7:45	ner; Diana Lynn	'Quiz Kids'; J. Kelly mc	Bandwagon; News	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Classical Album
8:00	"Blondie"; com. sk	Greenfield Village Chapel	Bergen-McCarthy; Effie	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Blondie"; com. sk	Baseball scores; Music.	Klinker; Lee Carille	tion Board: Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	'Bob White's Deadline';	One Man's Family	terest pgm; gst panel.	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	improvised dramas	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell, news	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Walter Hampden, in Le-	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; dr.; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	onidas Witherall; dr.	Hour; speaker
9:30	Jas. Melton Show;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of	Cedric Foster, news	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Joan Edwards, gst	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	Stanley Maxted, interv	Hour; speaker
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"The Goodwill Hour";	News; Baseball scores
10:15	It"; quiz program	ring William Bendix	Or.; Marie Razydahl,	John J. Anthony, cond	Irish Melodies
10:30	"We, the People";	Freeling Foster's "Keep	Jackie Gleason-Lee Tre-	"The Goodwill Hour";	Pan Americans
10:45	interviews; music	Up With the World"	mayne Show; music	Bill McCune's Orch.	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Message of Israel	Story Behind Headlines	"The Pilgrim Hour"	Dance Session
11:30	Jack Pepper Show	Message of Israel	Pacific Story; Drama,	"The Pilgrim Hour"	Day's End; music
11:45	Jack Pepper Show.	Concert Miniature; Nws	China's New Movement	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sk.	News; "Tune Fatory"	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Yankee Tune Factory	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News Comments	Star Playhouse; drama.	Legion Nat'l Convention	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	"Glamour Manor," star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	"You're Telling Us";	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"; sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	"Wax Museum"	Jack Berch & His Boys	Kick Congs
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Parade of Stars"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Hollywood Highlights	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	'Perry Mason'; sk.	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	"Real Stories"; drama	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00	"Mary Martin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; comedy	Piano-Organ Recital	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Studio program	Drama Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Something for the Girls	News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Sports comments
4:15	ody in Sky; songs	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Legion Nat'l Convention	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	News commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	"Victory Gardening"
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	"Widder Brown"; sketch	'The Handy Man'; talks	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; C. Spivack's Or.
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love, and Learn"	'Chick Carter'; sk.	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:30	Vote for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:45	"Inside MOM"; int	Music Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music	Newscasts	Embarkation Port Band	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Rudy Vallee, songs
7:15	"Dateline"; drama	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Democratic State Com.	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's "Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger";	Vincent Ladell, songs	Political talk	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	western dramatisation	Frontline Headlines	Political talk	Clem Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter	Ray Henle, news	Cavalcade of America;	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Hymn from the Night"	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arelene	Eleanor Steber, soprano;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reporter
9:00	Theater; Olivia de	"David Harding—coun-	Oscar Levant, pianist;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Grieg:
9:15	Havilland; William	ter Spy"; mystery dr.	Donald Voorhees' Or.	"Screen Test"	"Holberg Suite"
9:30	Powell in 'Sus-	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Fernando Amor, Please";	Human Adventure; Uni-	Classical Album: Grieg:
9:45	picion"	Dance orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	versity Chicago dramas	"Holberg Suite"
10:00	Guild: Ed Arnold;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	"Oxbow Incident"	"Top of the Evening"	Rhinehold Schmidt; Or.	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Vocal Trio
10:30	Gov. Thos. E. Dewey	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz Show;	Legion Nat'l Convention	Glenn Miller's Orch.
10:45	Gov. Thos. E. Dewey	M. Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News service	News; N. Eddy, news	News service	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Dick Stabile's Orch.
11:30	Johnny Long's Or.	Fisherman's program	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch.	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—The Charioteers.
4:45 p. m.—The Waltz Lives On.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Story to Order.
5:45 p. m.—Music Salon.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—"Lest We Forget."
7:00 p. m.—News; Weekend Review.
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
9:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WOTB and WMTW

2:00 p. m.—to 4—Same as WNAC.
4:00 p. m.—Bob Strong's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Air Lane Trio.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—to 11:15—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—Show Time.
7:30 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
7:45 p. m.—Theater of the Air.
8:00 p. m.—"Pops Concert."
9:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

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Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC3, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—3:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—3:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—3:30 p. m.—Mexico's National Day. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—3:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Caracas—3:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Country Magazine. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.83 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Jimmy O'Dea in "Over to Mrs. Mulligan's." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.83 meg., 104.2 m.

Sunday, September 17

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC3, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Weekly Commentary by J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—4:00 p.m.—Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m. — Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—William Walton. The Viola Concerto, played by the BBC Symphony Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.83 meg., 104.2 m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Boston Group of Veterans Says Way to Jobs Is Hard

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Home-coming discharged veterans are finding their journey back to civilian home and business circles hindered by well-meaning but unwise friends and almost blocked through "insincere" employment practices, according to stories told a recent conference of Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and U. S. O. workers in Boston by five veterans.

With "no holds barred" the veterans were asked a series of questions by Roland Darling of the Greater Boston Community Fund, chairman of the meeting, and answers caused gasps of astonishment in the audience as the servicemen "laid it on the line."

"When I returned to civilian life I expected to find wonderful jobs at wonderful salaries," said Frank Stewart, former Marine, "but there weren't any. People in the service expect to get more than they will get. Unless people here do what they are talking about doing, the boys will be mighty disappointed."

Reports Being Hindered

Answering the question whether people helped or hindered when they greeted the returning veteran, William Morris, who served with the Merchant Marine, was torpedoed and spent months in Russian hospitals, said "try not to remind him of things that have happened. He wants to forget. Try to impress him with things that are going to happen in the future."

Commenting on the same question Carl Knudson, former Navy Chaplain said, "they don't realize how much you miss being in the fight." Francis Hart, former soldier, said that the way he was greeted in civilian life made him feel "you have left your friends behind."

Some of the conditions on which the veterans were unanimous follow:

1. Home circles talk too much about rationing and taxes. 2. Returning from combat service as a disabled fighting man, the obvious condition of disability should be ignored by friends and the veteran should be made to feel that his home ties could be picked up as though he had never been away. 3. All enjoyed their service. 4. Let veterans adjust themselves to civil life; they had to in the services and can do so again. Obvious efforts to help really hinder.

Businessmen Criticized

Businessmen were given a sharp rap by William Morris who said "a lot of people are advertising for veterans to be interviewed for jobs just so they can talk to them about their experiences, and in the end they tell them they are sorry, but they have no job they are capable of filling."

While several of the veterans had traveled extensively and had been stationed in foreign countries none expressed a desire to return to the scenes of their service except Mr. Morris who said "the only reason I would want to go back is to see a few people who were nice to me while I was there."

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, September 17

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Electoral Fight In Texas Heads For Court Test

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 16 (AP)—Texas' raucous battle over Democratic electors headed toward the courtroom today.

Fought fiercely in two political forums, the elector struggle will be taken to the State Supreme Court, where Roosevelt forces will seek recognition of Roosevelt-Truman-pledged electors they named at the Sept. 12 State convention in Dallas, where they wrested control of the party machinery.

The reason for the suit was a decision by Secretary of State Sidney Latham, announced yesterday, to certify for the general-election ballot the electors named at a May 23 convention in Austin, when anti-Roosevelt forces controlled the Party's State organization.

Seay 'Disappointed'

Announcing that a suit would be filed, Harry L. Seay, newly elected chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, asserted:

"We are terribly disappointed. We can't . . . understand why a public official would fail to follow the mandate of the Democratic Party."

Mr. Latham said it was his considered opinion, after much study, that the May 23 electors, and only that group, should be placed upon the official ballot "as the candidates for presidential electors of the Democratic Party."

Of this group, 15 have announced plans to vote in the Electoral College, if elected, for Senator Harry F. Byrd or some Democrat other than President Roosevelt.

Sample-Ballot Deadline

Mr. Latham explained at a press conference that it is necessary to make up the sample ballot not later than Sept. 25, and because the time element was so important he did not seek an opinion from the Attorney General on the elector situation.

Instead, anticipating a suit either way, he ruled, he made the decision according to the law as he saw it.

"Arguments that have been presented to me with respect to the political effects of my action are wholly irrelevant to my administrative duty," he said.

Mr. Latham had pondered a decision since a delegation from the Dallas convention arrived at his office with the new electors' list on Sept. 14.

Tanks Sow Mines To Protect Flanks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Use of land mines as an offensive weapon in modern war, even in a war of movement such as the spearhead attacks across France, was described by Col. W. W. Holler, Research and Development Service, Army Ordnance Department.

Colonel Holler, Lieut. Col. J. E. Cox, and Maj. Paul L. Christensen of the research staff, together with the Rheem Manufacturing Company, developed the new heavy antitank mine known as the M-6 used by the Army, the Ordnance Department disclosed.

As armored columns drive deep into enemy territory, the officers said, land mines frequently are sown along the flanks of the advance to prevent enemy tanks from isolating or encircling the point of the spearhead.

Protective concealment work has temporarily put off — making some trees and landscape men available for those jobs you had in mind.

You can see everywhere how the protracted drought has affected Shade Trees. Feeding and watering will help some of them; but any so far gone that they are dangerous should be scheduled for removal this Winter.

Manpower is still limited — but we will help you as much as possible with future plans. And that goes for our Landscape Department, too.

20 Mill Street, Arlington, Mass
304 Knollwood Rd., White Plains, N.Y.

Cartoon in the News

Justus, Minneapolis Star Journal

3-Man Board In Property Disposal Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Revoking a previous decision, House and Senate conferees on the surplus property disposal bill voted yesterday to give a three-member board general supervision over the sale of more than $100,000,000,000 in Government-owned land, plants, and goods.

Originally, the group which was chosen to resolve differences between the two Houses had agreed on dual control of the program by a surplus property administrator and a four-member policy-making board.

Unable to win the Senate over to a single administrator, the House delegation proposed the three-man board as a compromise. Its acceptance by the Senators laid open the remainder of the measure to revision, with a possibility that the House may not get to consider the bill for final approval Monday, as originally planned.

Shortly before the compromise was accepted, Will Clayton, who has been serving as Surplus Property Administrator under a presidential order, announced that he would decline appointment as administrator under the new bill if the post were offered him.

In a letter to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, Mr. Clayton said he was convinced that the disposal of surplus Government property would not be "conducted in a business-like manner" under the pending measure. Mr. Clayton sent copies of the letter to the conference committee.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah and Representative Carter Manasco (D) of Alabama, heads of the Senate and House conference groups, asserted the compromise was voted without reference to Mr. Clayton's letter.

The President would appoint the three board members, subject to Senate confirmation, and would designate one of them chairman. Each would receive $12,000 a year.

Co-operation of Russia Controls Security Talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The need for kid-glove handling of Russian relations, as conceived by foreign policy officials here, is a main reason for stretching out the Dumbarton Oaks security talks and limiting the scope of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at Quebec.

A highly sensitive concern over Moscow's reactions to every Anglo-American move is widely regarded as one of the big reasons why each move is carefully charted with an eye to Russian co-operation. Russia thus is the key to much that is done at Dumbarton Oaks and Quebec and by such three-power agencies as the European Advisory Commission in London.

Behind this fact is the conviction of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull—presumably of British officials also—that the future of world peace depends in large part on Russian co-operation with the United States and Britain. It was largely to seek assurance of that future co-operation that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met Premier Stalin at Teheran last winter, just as Mr. Hull and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden met Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov at Moscow last October.

Ever since those meetings the President and Secretary of State have directed their efforts even more toward winning Russian confidence. The latest example to come to light was the disclosure that only certain basic principles of the postwar handling of Germany had been agreed upon, notably complete military occupation, destruction of the Nazi Party and arrest of all German leaders and war criminals.

It can be said on excellent authority that there will be no Anglo-American agreement on any of the pressing problems in which Russia has an interest.

High officials, therefore, are hopeful that as the pressures of war lift from the Moscow Government after Germany's defeat, Mr. Stalin and others around him will be able to devote more time to purely political aspects of international affairs and rush construction of the machinery of foreign relations to put co-operatoin on a more permanent basis.

Stimson Airs Probe Of Camp 'Disturbance'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that there had been a "disturbance" at Camp Claiborne, La., and that "the matter is now in the process of investigation and punishment."

He made this statement in reply to a news-conference question regarding a published article which called upon him to say whether several thousand Negro troops had mutinied at the camp last month. Mr. Stimson said the number of troops involved in the disturbance was "nothing like" the figures mentioned in the article. He gave no further details of the incident.

Wage Changes 'Inevitable,' NWLB Chairman Asserts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—There was little doubt today that the National War Labor Board, as swiftly as possible, would send direct or implied recommendations to the White House that labor's wages be adjusted to compensate for increased living costs.

It was evident that the Board would seek to present its report in advance of Germany's collapse. That the report on the wage question—already a prime election issue—would reach President Roosevelt before Nov. 7, was virtually assured.

William Davis, NWLB Chairman, says a new wage policy is "inevitable." In a news conference yesterday he expressed belief that the situation which is developing in the national economy is eclipsing the "Little Steel Formula."

He said that with V-E Day (Victory in Europe) there will come a "superabundance of labor," and added that when that situation occurs, "you certainly are not going to continue with a policy which was designed to take care of a shortage of labor." He had noted that the wartime wage freeze had been applied at a time when there was a labor shortage.

During the conference—outgrowth of a NWLB panel report on wage demands by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor—Mr. Davis noted that the NWLB is not "committed" to make recommendations as to continuance or abandonment of the "Little Steel Formula" or as to other factors of the workers' wages, but he declared:

"The Board is not going to sidestep this issue. . . . We are facing a situation where a change in wage policy is very probable."

Mr. Davis said the new program must be ready on V-E Day to fit the country's shifting economic conditions. In this light he referred to news dispatches which said it appeared the German collapse might well have occurred by Oct. 31.

The Chairman said that "we will exert whatever power we have to prevent wage reduction," regardless of whether the expected 40 per cent cutback in production of war goods is effected.

If price control continues into the peacetime period—and all official sources have indicated it will—wage control, said the NWLB Chairman, should also be retained.

N. J. Judge Hits Foes of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16—Chief opposition to proposed revision of the New Jersey Constitution, to be voted on in November, comes "from certain pressure groups who are disgruntled because they could not get provisions in the revision to protect their selfish interests," according to Judge Howard Eastwood of the Circuit Court, who was Chairman of the Legislative Committee which wrote the proposed revision.

Speaking before the Trenton Kiwanis Club on Sept. 13, Judge Eastwood, who recently resigned as President of the State Senate, said the most vociferous opponents of the revision were Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City and Democratic State boss, and certain labor leaders.

"Mind you, I did not say labor," he said. "I said labor leaders.

"Frankly, I do not understand these labor leaders and the mistakes they are making again in forming an unholy alliance with the boss of Jersey City in order to defeat revision. The revised constitution retains all the protective labor laws and the consequent gains and benefits that have come in recent years through legislative enactment.

"Boss Frank Hague, the other bitter opponent of revision, is naturally opposed to it because, if adopted, it will knock out from under him his last supporting prop and his political house of cards will fall apart."

Buffalo Man Heads Disabled Veterans

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 16 (AP)—Milton D. Cohn of Buffalo, N. Y., was unanimously elected National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans yesterday at the concluding session of the D. A. V.'s 23d national convention. He succeeds James L. Monahan of Saint Paul, Minn.

More than 1,000 veterans of both world wars passed resolutions favoring collaboration by the United States and its allies to preserve world peace, by force if necessary, one year's compulsory military training and maintenance of a two-ocean American Navy.

Rochester, N. Y., was named for the D. A. V. convention site in 1945, with Chicago and Cincinnati as alternative choices.

Mrs. Maudie Sargent of Kansas City, Mo., was re-elected National Commander of the D. A. V. women's auxiliary.

The new D. A. V. commander is in charge of the veterans' division of the Erie County, N. Y., welfare department. He was a member of the famous "fighting 69th" in World War I and was with a machine-gun company in the 165th Infantry of the 42d Division.

OPA Eases Debits on Gas Dealers Who Turned In Counterfeit Coupons

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—Gasoline dealers will have more fuel to sell after Oct. 1 under an Office of Price Administration plan permitting operators to recover gallonage lost through acceptance of counterfeit-ration coupons prior to April 1, 1944, an OPA official disclosed last night.

James C. Rogers, Deputy OPA Director, confirmed reports that after Oct. 1, dealers may recover gasoline debited to their accounts prior to April 1, 1944, or the date of their first notice of the debiting plan, whichever is earlier. He explained the original system, which included debits to equal the amount of illegal-coupon gallonage turned in, was deemed "too harsh on the small dealer."

Shortly after gasoline rationing started, the OPA began charging dealers for counterfeit coupons they turned in, Mr. Rogers stated, allowing them a proportionately smaller amount of gasoline each month. This practice, he said, nearly drove some individual operators out of business.

He indicated the new plan would permit the OPA to "alleviate the plight of the honest and conscientious operator" while at the same time continuing to prosecute flagrant and obvious violators.

The new plan also includes a future tolerance of 1 per cent of total gallonage each month, to cover possible debits, or up to 3 per cent of total gallonage in any one month plus one subsequent month to cover debits that might exceed the 1 per cent, Mr. Rogers said.

Tree and Decorations Head For Overseas Christmas

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—A tiny Christmas tree and all the trimmings was on its way to a Chicago soldier stationed in New Zealand today, among the first overseas packages to be mailed yesterday, opening day for the overseas Christmas mailing period.

Mrs. Lillian Kulow sent a 13-inch Christmas tree, bright with tinsel, to her husband, Private R. J. Kulow, and inclosed decorations — airmail stamps and pearl buttons painted with red fingernail polish, and enough candles so he can light the tree seven nights. An assortment of gifts was fastened to the cardboard flaps which form the base of the tree and fold around it for shipping protection.

Niagara Falls Shift

Niagara Falls has shifted its position nearly a quarter of a mile in the last 264 years.

N. Y. Pupils Enlisted In Milkweed Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16—Thousands of school pupils have begun the task of gathering milkweed, a most useful material of war. New York State's goal is 200,000 bags, but State Education Department officials believe that 400,000 bags will be nearer the harvest.

The silky fluff that clings to milkweed seeds has been found to be an excellent substitute for kapok and can be used in life jackets and aviators' jackets. Up to this year, botanists have paid slight attention to milkweed, and there is no official information as to dates of the ripening of the pods. However, from now on it is the expectation that data will be obtained on this subject.

Only five counties in the State will not be looked upon for the production of milkweed. These are Hamilton, in the forest preserve; Suffolk, Bronx, Kings, and New York.

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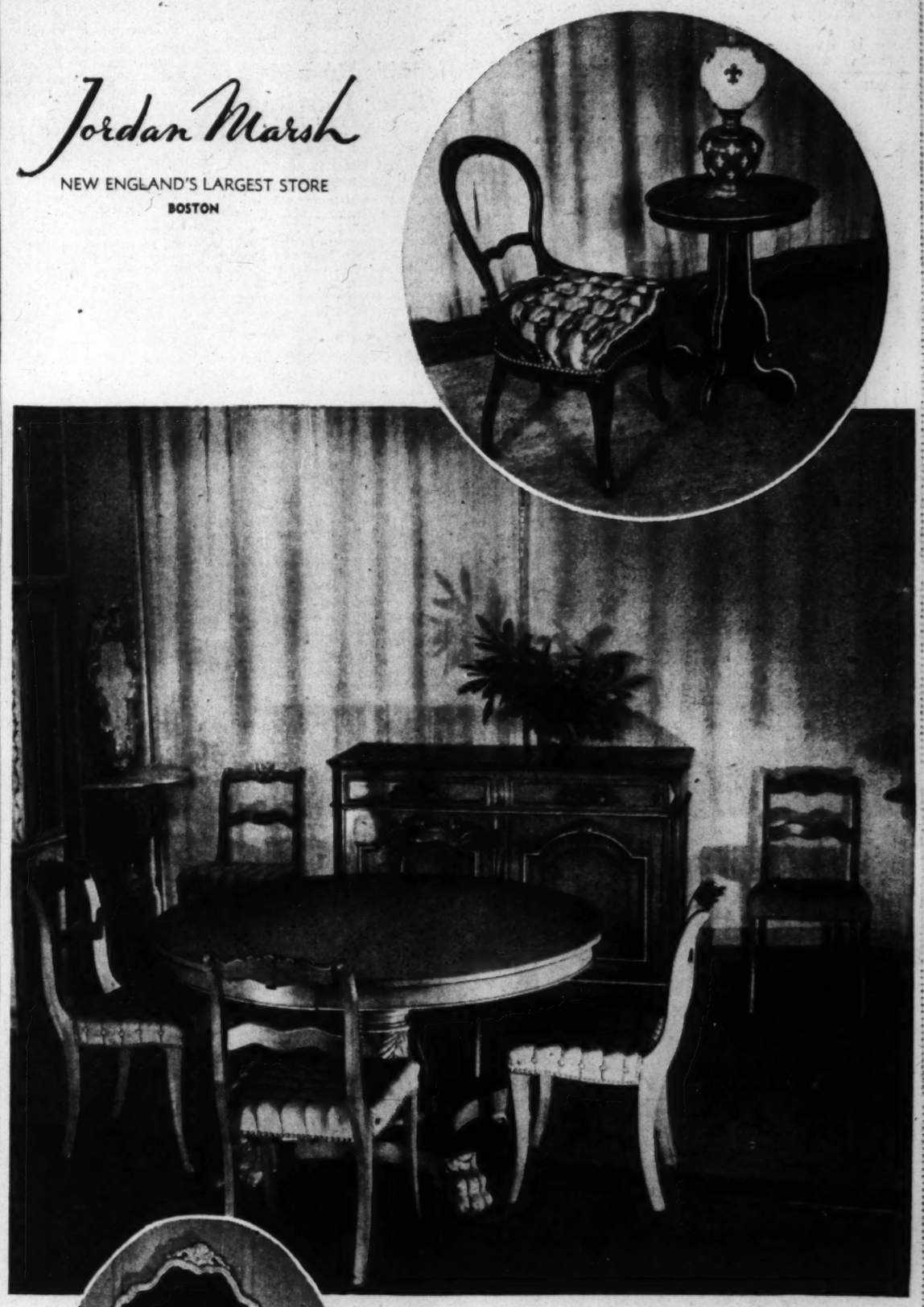

Katherine Henick

Dramatizes a Victorian Dining Room . . .

Katherine Henick, with her inimitable flair for color, uses antique green with discreet gilt accents to glorify this Victorian set. For a second vivid note the biscuit tufting on the chairs has been done in brilliant fuchsia. The handsome sideboard has the traditional carved fruit and flower drawer pulls and a black marble top veined with color. This set is 595.00. See it in the new Henick shop on the street floor annex.

Top photograph shows a charming Victorian corner with a tufted side chair at 75.00 grouped with an occasional table . . . 35.00. The decorated china lamp, so typical of the Gay Nineties, is 45.00.

At lower left . . . A beautifully carved French commode finished in antique ivory . . . 150.00 Matching mirror . . . 49.50.
20% down on furniture. Balance in monthly payments plus small carrying charge.

THE KATHERINE HENICK SHOP—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

"When the Frost is on the Punkin"

STEPPING INTO AUTUMN is a splendid time to give you an epitome of our store service . . . We have Cavanagh Hats for tops—a fresh lift to your head. Nettleton Shoes to step out in and win in a walk. Suits and Topcoats in our old time unrivaled standard of smartness and distinction . . . And in attendance, patient, mature, accomplished salesmen who will accompany you to the final try-on of your choice . . . An inspiring performance all the way through . . .

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington St., Boston 8

Cahill Asks Banks to Cut Home Costs

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 16—Declaring that "the turnover of the dollar spent in buying a new home is almost fantastic," Lieut. Gov. Horace Cahill, Republican nominee for Governor, told 1,200 co-operative bankers here last night that the State, local communities, and industry must make it their business after the war to help bring home ownership within reach of all average American families.

Displaying a keen awareness of the stimulating effect that building will have upon the future national economy, the gubernatorial candidate envisaged a strong demand for postwar homes which will be felt, he said, "in the employment of millions of people in many industries."

Background for this potential source of employment, Mr. Cahill told the annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, is "a vast untapped reservoir of consumer savings stored in the vaults of all loaning agencies."

Waiting in line for the postwar building boom, Massachusetts' 181 co-operative banks have surplus funds on hand for the immediate financing of 25,000 to 30,000 homes right after the war, it was announced by Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Bank League.

Based on an average mortgage loan of less than $3,000, the State's unique banking system was said by Mr. Allen to have a $75,000,000 surplus ready to pour into the channels of postwar building.

That, according to the bank official, is not only the biggest cash surplus in more than a half century of co-operative banking, but it is typical, he said, of the vast store of investment funds being held for civilian use on V-Day.

Mr. Warner's summary of a pending postwar rush for new homes prefaced the third and final day's session of the Bank League at the New Ocean House. The conference went on record as urging Governor Saltonstall to take immediate steps to allow the banks to use their funds in helping war veterans to build or buy homes.

As part of the annual program for clearing the banking decks for the highly competitive homes-financing fields ahead, a more flexible lending plan to provide for quick and less costly loans was proposed by the League's postwar planning committee, headed by Lawrence H. Marston, of Lynn.

Low interest rates, the Federal guarantees, and Government red tape should not stand in the way of co-operative banks taking advantage of the opportunities for serving returning veterans under the "G. I. Bill of Rights," the committee advised.

The conference was concluded today with the re-election of the League's three main officers: William J. D. Ratcliff, President; Warren W. Oliver, Vice-President, and Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary.

Repairs Rushed After Hurricane

Continued from Page 1

ing Director of Disaster Service for the Red Cross in the North Atlantic Area. Places hardest hit, he added, were Monmouth County, N. J., New Bedford, Mass., and Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.

Many communities in the Long Island and New England storm area still remained without lights or telephones today, but emergency crews were working hard toward restoration of such services.

Repairs Rushed

All along the coast, New Englanders were striving to make repairs before cold weather sets in. Contrary to the general custom, Cape Cod officials today urged property owners to inspect their premises and not to stay away for fear of causing traffic congestion, as was the appeal after the 1938 hurricane.

State Guard units were fully mobilized and on duty on the Cape today, and there was no basis for apprehension over looting of summer properties, officials stated.

Because of washouts at Wareham and Monument Beach, the New Haven's train service to Cape Cod points is interrupted at Wareham until repairs can be made. Passengers will be transferred to busses for such points as Woods Hole and Hyannis.

ORIENTAL RUGS

The new Fall stock has arrived in quantity. All sizes, many grades.

BROADLOOMS

From the seven leading mills in limited supply at less than ceiling prices.

BROOKS, GILL & CO. INC.

In the wholesale district, where service and price rule

28 and 30 Canal Street—27 Merrimac Street

BOSTON

'Let's Be Friendly'

Insurance Workers All Set to Present Their Original Musical Revue

Searching for a practical way to aid the war effort, employees of the Boston office of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company are presenting a "peppy" musical revue, called "Let's Be Friendly," before groups of servicemen and servicewomen in and around Boston. The group is to present the revue tonight to about 20,000 men at Camp Myles Standish.

Insurance Company's Play Aids Service Morale

Searching for some practical—and friendly—way in which to aid the war effort, a group of employees of America's oldest liability insurance company recently developed an original musical revue, titled "Let's Be Friendly," which is rating high for effectiveness and morale value as it is presented before groups of service men and women in and around Boston.

With its cast including company executives, stenographers, clerks, telephone switchboard operators, and office receptionists, workers at the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company first presented this revue in May of this year for the entertainment of fellow employees and their families and friends.

Of "This and That"

The enthusiastic reception accorded the revue wherever it was staged led to its being offered as entertainment for service men and women in hospitals, camps, and recreation centers. Tonight more than 20,000 servicemen at Camp Myles Standish will enjoy the skits, dance routines, jokes, and musical numbers which make up the "Let's Be Friendly" program.

Revolving around a mythical character, Mr. Friendly, used in the company's current advertising, the revue, however, presents little that smacks of insurance propaganda. Rather, it is a spritely assortment of "this and that," with talented members of the company's personnel receiving well-earned applause for their numbers.

Thirty-eight of the 50-member cast are pretty girls. As though this, in itself, were not enough to make such a musical revue a success from the servicemen's standpoint, the show is given a topical tie-in by having its skits woven together via a thread of reminiscences of a soldier supposedly stationed in the South Pacific.

Chorus of Farmerettes

By appearing in the prologue, and reappearing between numbers with what is called "mail from home," Walter Ferretti, the soldier-interlocutor, who recently received his medical discharge after Army service in Guadalcanal, reads excerpts from a letter from his girl friend. The "voice" of this letter is that of Kay Taylor, switchboard operator and receptionist of the company.

Gardening for Victory, the opening number described in the letter, brings out the entire chorus of farmerettes, with specialty numbers by Lorraine Evans and Barbara Crowley, tap dancers by avocation—a stenographer and a clerk by vocation.

The "letter from home" continues with a description of the activities of the local Selective Service Board, with company executives making up the board, which is "good to the last man."

Bedtime in the Nursery finds those "three little skunks"—Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito—played by Lucy Gosdanian, Nano Griffin, and Eileen Noonan, insurance clerks, taking top honors for their impersonations.

Act 1 winds up in an imaginary Boston night club, where, because of the manpower shortage, all performers and patrons are women. Here, as Mistress of Ceremonies, Peg Sullivan, insurance records clerk, introduces acrobatic dancer Marion Alibrandi and soloists Lillian Troiano and Lucy Gosdanian, all three insurance clerks by day.

Military Drill by Cast

A military drill by the entire cast opens Act 2, which features activities at a local rationing board and plenty of fun provided by the "pin-up" and the "gum-up" girls. Soloist Mary Hanlon, who introduces the pin-ups, serves the company as a receptionists, and Kay Taylor and Hazel Green, the funny gum-ups, also serve, respectively, as receptionist and claims clerk.

Mr. Friendly, whose appearances throughout the revue are greeted with enthusiasm and hilarity, is played by Ben Thayer, a company executive.

The revue, which has played at many Army and Navy camps and hospitals in the eastern Massachusetts area, has a home touch which appeals to servicemen and a touch which brings back memories.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. (Last day.)
Plymouth—"Wallflower," by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham. Featuring Betty Blythe, Frank McNellis, Sonya Stokowski. 8:30. (Last day.)
Shubert—"Othello," by Shakespeare. Starring Paul Robeson. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:15. Special matinee Sunday at 2 p. m. concludes engagement.
Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Winterkill," starring Margaret Hayes. 8:30. (Last day.)

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Baron Huso and his orchestra.

Music

Tomorrow
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Hazel Hallett, pianist; Wesley Copplestone, tenor; William Achilles, accompanist, 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, William Eythe. 1:10, 4:15, 9:20. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, Sheila Ryan. 1:35, 5, 8:05.
Fenway—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.
Keith Memorial—"Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon. 9:30 a. m., 12:17, 3:04, 5:51, 8:38. "Casanova Brown," Cary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 10:41 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:02, 9:50.
Kenmore—"Bride of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari. 3:48, 6:08, 9:26. "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Mischa Auer. 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster, Victor McLaglen. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40. "Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche, William Bendix. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.
Modern—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy. 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.
Orpheum—"The Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 10:10. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball, Dick Powell. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:20.
Paramount—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.
RKO-Boston—"Step Lively," Frank Sinatra. 9:31 a. m., 12:04, 2:37, 5:10, 7:43, 10:16. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:33, 406, 6:39, 9:12.
Scollay—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Sensations of 1945," 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 7:30.
State—"The Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:25, 10:05. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball, Dick Powell. 12:55, 4:40, 8:25.
South Station Theater—"Fortress Japan." "Easy Life." "Passing Parade." "Co-ed Sports." "Pete Smith's Barbe-cue." "Film Vodvil." "Desert Wonderland." "Girls, Girls, Girls," latest cartoons and other shorts.
Telesis—"This Man Dewey," "Iran," "Musical Movieland," "Colorado Rockies," "Bronte Sisters Biography," "Little Lulu," Digest of World News. Color Cartoon. Continuous from 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Once Upon a Time," Carey Grant, Janet Blair. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Johnny Doesn't Live Here Anymore," Simone Simon, James Ellison. 1:25, 4:40, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Double Indemnity," Edward G. Robinson, Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:30. "Sensations of 1943," Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. Cont. 2-11.
Allston: "Candlelight in Algeria," J. Mason, C. Lehman. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown.
Regent: "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Rhodes, J. Johnston. "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hands Across the Table," Roy Rogers, Ruth Terry. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 3:35, 6:50, 10:10. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck.
Coolidge Corner: "This Is the Life," D. O'Conner, Susan Foster. "Song of the Open Road," Jane Powell, Edgar Bergen.
Cleveland Circle: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. Cont. 1:45-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. Cont. 1-11.
Harvard Square: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2, 8.
University: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. 2:25, 5:25, 8:40. Latest News of the World. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.
EVERETT—Capitol: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. 2, 4:31, 6:42, 9:03.
Park: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Stars on Parade," Lyna Merrick.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carole Landis. "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March. Cont. from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 2:30, 6:15. "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN — Granada: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Henry Aldrich's Secret," Jimmy Lyndon.
Auditorium: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier. **Mystic**: "Jungle Woman," Evelyn Ankers. 2:12, 5:21, 8:16. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. 3:46, 6:35, 9:44.
Maplewood: "Lumber Jack," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2:12, 5:12, 8:12. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehmann. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.
Orpheum: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.
Strand: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. 3:11, 6:13, 9:15. "Silent Partner," William Henry. 2:11, 5:13, 8:16.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, W. C. Field. Cont. from 1:15.
MEDFORD—Medford: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day.
Fellsway: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. Selected Shorts.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver.
NATICK—Colonial: "The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, William Eythe. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Roddy McDowall. "Take It Big," Harriet Hilliard.
NEWTON—Paramount: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Alexis Smith. "Ladies of Washington," R. Graham, T. Marshall. 1:30, 8.
QUINCY—Capitol: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. "Twilight on the Prairie," Leon Errol.
Strand: "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield.
Alhambra: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Gaslight," Charles Boyer.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Black Parachute," John Carradine, Larry Parks. "Colt Comrade.
Strand: "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. "Hat Check Honey," Leon Errol.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Three Men in White," Van Johnson, Marilyn Maxwell. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason.
WAKEFIELD—WakeField: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:30, 8:24.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker. "Uncensored," Eric Portman, Phyllis Calvert.
Coolidge: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Roddy McDowall. "Take It Big," Harriet Hilliard.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Ghost Ship," Richard Dix. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens.

Indictments Found In Prunty Murder

Arraignments are scheduled on Monday in Suffolk Superior Court in the cases of five Roxbury boys charged with the second degree robbery and urder of John Prunty, a Marine, in the Fenway in Boston on Aug. 12. Indictments were returned yesterday by the Suffolk Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury also indicted four men of Roxbury and Jamaica Plain on charges of robbing Harold L. Weiler, a seaman of Utica, N. Y., of $6 and a watch on Aug. 10 near the spot in the Fenway where Prunty's body was found.

Two girls also were indicted in connection with the robbery of the seaman, one with being an accessory after the fact, and the other with carrying a gun.

Test of Labor Vote Seen In Contest for Governor

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Voting strength of organized labor in Massachusetts will receive its clearest test in November in the contest for Governor between Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

With both the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Nonpartisan Political Committee of the State Federation of Labor indorsing Mayor Tobin a victory for Lieutenant Governor Cahill would strengthen the conviction held by many political observers that organized labor cannot deliver a bloc vote in this State.

Only once in the history of the State has labor been given credit for electing a Governor and that was in 1934 when Mayor James M. Curley of Boston defeated Lieut. Gov. Gasper G. Bacon. Mr. Curley had full labor support.

To help the Tobin cause the State Federation of Labor will circulate the legislative labor records of both candidates. Mayor Tobin's two-year record—he was in the Legislature in 1927 and 1928—and Mr. Cahill's 11-year record—he was in the House from 1929 to 1938.

The summary credits Mr. Tobin with a record of nine votes for labor and one absence out of 10 possible chances to vote on a labor measure. Four of Mr. Tobin's favorable labor votes were for the establishment of a Board of Registration in Barbering.

The Mayor also voted for labor bills to prevent issuing of injunctions in any dispute of labor concerning terms or conditions of employment; minimum hours for women and children, and non-contributory old age assistance. State House observers point out, however, that Mr. Cahill had a leading part in getting each of these bills onto the statute books.

In 1933 and 1934 Mr. Cahill, as Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, helped labor secure the passage of the anti-injunction bill that is now on the statute books. He was chairman of the Committee on Pensions when the old age assistance law was passed and helped establish the first local old age assistance bureau under the law in his hometown of Braintree. Mr. Cahill worked with the late John Halliwell, labor's great champion in the Legislature, to secure adoption of the minimum hour law for women and children.

The 10 year legislative record of the Lieutentant Governor, according to the labor group, shows 10 votes favorable to labor and 31 against. Some of the measures listed are bills which only indirectly appear to be related to labor.

Brockton G. O. P. Busy

The Republican City Committee in Brockton is receiving "orchids" this week from G. O. P. leaders for their activities at the popular Brockton Fair.

Taking over the old Police Headquarters building just inside the main gate of the fair grounds the local Committee has made sure that all fairgoers hear something about the Republican Party and its candidates. They don't depend on people coming into the building to receive literature either. An amplifier carries the G. O. P. message over a large area of the fair grounds.

Hurley Appears Strong

John E. Hurley, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, has just made a swing through the western part of the State and claims to have eceived promises of support from a number of up state Republicans. Young Mr. Hurley appears to have a decided edge over his Republican opponent Fred J. Burrell of Medford who held the office in 1920, but resigned while an investigation of his department was being made. Mr. Burrell is now employed in the State Department of Corporation and Taxation where he has been for many years.

John Bond

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Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church
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MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18
AT 7:45 O'CLOCK
The public will be welcome

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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, WILL BE "MATTER"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Mill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 124 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		(Except 2nd Wed.)	
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)	11:00	8:00
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	8:00
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woard Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 618 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 146 Winthrop Street	10:45	7:45
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

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Short-haired silken-to-the-touch furs in some of the most interestingly designed coats of the new season. Here are three notable examples:—

(Left) Matara Alaska sealskin, in the smart finger-tip length. **695.00 (Plus Tax)**
(Center) Nutria tuxedo-panelled coat and wide, wide cuffs. **850.00 (Plus Tax)**
(Right) Sheared Canadian beaver in the shorter seven-eighths length. **950.00 (Plus Tax)**

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Higher Old-Age Pension Payments Are Advocated

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Raising of payments of old age insurance under the Social Security Act will be sought by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Thomas E. Wilkinson, its Acting Secretary-Treasurer, announced here today.

Mr. Wilkinson said the State Federation hoped to initiate a national movement to this end. Its executive council has authorized a request to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to include the plan in the legislative program of the A. F. of L. Support will also be asked of Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, and of the Massachusetts Members of Congress.

"The reason for this undertaking is that the amounts payable in old age annuities under the social security law are woefully inadequate," Mr. Wilkinson said.

"They fail to provide even a minimum consistent with the standards of health and decency. My understanding is that the average in Massachusetts runs $26 to $27 a month.

"Take a man earning $2,500 a year. Granted that he has been frugal and thrifty during all his working career, he has probably saved no more than $6,000. If unfortunate enough to have married a wife 10 years younger—because a wife does not become eligible for old age benefits until she is 65—he will receive an annuity of $38.70 a month, if he becomes 65 and has been paid $2,500 this year.

"In the case of the man who has worked all his life for low wages, he naturally can't amass anything substantial in the way of savings, and he is the one who, because of the structure of the social security law, receives the smallest of benefits. Payments are made on the basis of earnings with $3,000 a year as the maximum.

"So far as we know, this is the first move of its kind in the American Federation of Labor."

Inquiry at the regional office of the Social Security Board in Boston brought the following information about annuity payments now being made:

The maximum due a worker who began paying a payroll tax for social security at its start on Jan. 1, 1937, and had the highest income against which credits are made—$3,000 a year—is $43.20 a month. This will be paid to such an employee who becomes 65 and retires this year.

If he has a wife of 65 years, she gets half his pension or $21.60. This brings the total for the two to $64.80 a month. If they have a child under 18, which is infrequent, the child is entitled to another half or $21.60. However, the maximum payment to any family allowable under the law is $85 a month.

The maximum for a widow would be three quarters of the maximum benefit of a husband or $32.40. A child or two would still get one half or $21.60 each, up to the top payment of $85. These are all the highest payments for 1944, being figured on a 1944 income of $3,000. The minimum payment to an insured person of 65 years is $10 a month.

16 Acres in White House Grounds

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New Series, Old Favorites On Radio Lists

The Dialer's Guide

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ethel Barrymore is to be heard in her first series of regular radio dramatic performances weekly, beginning on Sunday, as one of the several openings scheduled on the radio this week-end. As "Miss Hattie," Miss Barrymore arrives when the affairs of the "Thompson Family" are in a pretty hectic state. One may hear the solution over the Blue, to WHDH, at 3:30 p. m.

Fanny Brice will bring along "Baby Snooks," and other comedy routines for which she was well-known on the statge, when she begins a new season over CBS, to WEEI, on Sunday at 6:30 p. m. Hanley Stafford will be along as "Daddy," and there will be Danny Thomas, a comedian, and "The Voice of Eloise," a new popular singer.

Kate Smith Again

Kate Smith also begins her new Sunday series, a 60-minute show as in the past, over CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m. Cornelia Otis Skinner and Diana Lynn, as special guests, are to do a scene from "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." Woody Herman, band leader and his clarinet, will be heard as another special guest. Regulars on the show include Harry Savoy, comedian; Ted Collins, producer and announcer, and Jack Miller and his orchestra.

On Monday, "Cavalcade of America" is to inaugurate its tenth season on the air with a series of 10 plays dramatizing the traditions of America—the struggle for freedom, free speech, the march of natural science, adventure—NBC, to WBZ, 8 p. m. On the first program will be Rosalind Russell in a story, "Hymn from the Night." Walter Huston will be narrator.

"Porgy and Bess"

"Porgy and Bess," Du Bose Heyward's and George Gershwin's American folk operetta, is to be reviewed in 30 minutes on "This Is My Best," Tuesday show, starring members of the stage company now on tour with the operetta, CBS, to WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Nelson Eddy, baritone, heads his own program opening on Wednesday, CBS, to WEEI, at 10:30 p. m. A new singer and regular on the show will be Gloria Scott, whom, Mr. Eddy claims, "is really something!" There will be occasional guest stars, a male chorus, and symphonic orchestra directed by Robert Armbruster.

Charles Correll and Freeman Gosden are returning to the air on Friday in their familiar roles of "Amos 'n' Andy," NBC, to WBZ, 10 p. m. John Charles Thomas, baritone, will be guest on the opening program and is one of a number of guests who will be heard on the show from time to time.

War Photographer in Burma

Col. Edwin H. Cooper and Bodyguard

This correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor toured the jungles around Myitkyina, camera in hand, with his Chinese bodyguard, photographing the United Nations at war. Myitkyina was the final stop in a 32,000-mile trip which began at Port Lyautey in French Morocco.

War Cameraman Back in U. S. With 22,000 Miles in Films

Edwin H. Cooper, retired Army Colonel and photographer of two world wars, is back in the United States after flying some 32,000 miles over battlefields from England to Burma.

On Friday, Sept. 1, he was in Myitkyina, Burma; the following Tuesday he reached New Delhi; and three days later he landed in New York City. His comment today in Boston was: "It's a lot different covering this war than the last one."

In the first World War, Colonel Cooper was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism beyond the call of duty. When the present war broke out, he put on his uniform again and was off to England to take what have been considered some of the best photographs ever made of England in the blitz.

Motion Films

More recently he has taken more than 7,500 feet of motion picture film depicting the now historic Casablanca, Oran, Algiers, Naples, Tunis, Bengasi, Castelbonito, El Alamein, Cairo, Palestine, Bagdad, Persia, Indiana, and lastly the Ledo Road, substitute for the Burma Road.

As correspondent for this newspaper, he also visited the Mogaug Valley where "Merrill's Marauders" were beating back the Japanese. Colonel Cooper said the terrain is so difficult in that area that even the Army mules gave out, but the men kept on.

At Myitkyina in Burma he saw the Army engineers fly in with bulldozers aboard their planes and in record time lay out new airfields. Here, he says, the Allied armies are fighting throughout the five-months' monsoon season, a thing armies never have attempted before in history. Normally, according to Colonel Cooper, 300 inches of rain falls during this period.

Jeeps Used

After the Japanese had used railroad engines for machine gun emplacements, thus ruining them for transportation service, the Yanks took half-ton jeeps, put flanges on the wheels in place of tires, and used them to pull as much as 35 tons of freight at a time, Colonel Cooper reports.

He ran into hot weather such as he had never experienced before, and at one place—Karramshah on the Persian Gulf—he took a motion picture of eggs frying thoroughly in 30 seconds on an upturned tin can in the sun. The temperature was 186 degrees.

Colonel Cooper, after a brief vacation in Maine, will deliver a series of illustrated lectures, the first of which, sometime in October, will be sponsored by Jordan Marsh Company, Boston.

Little Garden Club Ends Active Year

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An unusually active summer for the Little Garden Club of Bridgeport, Conn., reached its climax this week with a three-day War Harvest Show, which ends tonight. The Club's president, Mrs. Adolph Mueller of Fairfield, was much too busy as chairman of the show to attend the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs at New London earlier this week, but if her friends who were there give her as good an account of it as they gave us of her, she won't have missed anything.

The Harvest Show, which is one means of encouraging local interest in both flower and vegetable gardening, has been held in Howland's Department Store, occupying one whole floor. The Garden Club also decorated 11 of the store windows.

A new type of class and one that brought forth many enthusiastic entrants, according to Mrs. Elwood E. Folsom, Jr., a member of the Club, took the form of a decorator's book. The "book," standing on end, held a series of flower arrangements between its open "pages." The page on one side of each arrangement was covered with wallpaper and that on the other side with drapery material.

The Little Garden Club is in reality but one division of the Little Club of Bridgeport. This is a full-fledged woman's club whose members are the wives of General Electric workers who belong to the Patterson Club. It was founded about 15 years ago and its membership of nearly 200 hails from nearly every state in the union. Natives of Bridgeport are a rarity. Its original purpose was to befriend newcomers to GE and get them acquainted with each other.

The Club will open its 1944-45 season in the first Wednesday in October with a talk on Italy. The Literary group meets on the second Wednesday of the month and the Garden Club on the fourth Wednesday. Meetings are held at the G. E. Institute.

Mrs. Edwin C. Sauter, an artist whose home is in Easton, recently succeeded Mrs. Folsom as President. Her husband is one of the artists at G. E.

Mrs. Folsom, whose home was formerly in Orono, Maine, and whose aunt, Mrs. Leroy Folsom, is President of the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs, is now President of the Parent-Teacher Association in Trumbull, Conn., Captain of the Red Cross Motor Corps, and Chairman of Bonds for Babies in Bridgeport. The mother of three children who are all of school age, she also helps relieve the teacher shortage by substituting at the high school.

Even a home room of 40 boys holds no disciplinary terror for her. "I can generally keep one jump ahead of them," she laughingly told us. Occasionally she gets her own eldest son in a class in Spanish. She teaches both Spanish and French, and she and her son attend the Bridgeport Spanish Club together.

Women's Activities

Newton Women Voters

Election issues will be discussed at the first meeting of the Newton League of Women Voters, at the home of Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, 825 Center Street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Robert Bushnell, Chairman of Government, has charge of the program, and Mrs. H. Story Granger is Chairman of Hospitality.

Marblehead Garden Club

John L. Russell of Joseph Breck & Sons will give an illustrated talk on "Spring-Flowering Bulbs" at the September meeting of the Marblehead Garden Club next Wednesday. It will be held at the home of Mrs. Raymond E. Jackson, and Mrs. Arthur S. Ward will be co-hostess.

Brazil Manufactures Up

Production of manufactured goods in Brazil increased ten times between 1911 and 1938.

R. H. White's

BEAUTIFUL RUFFLED MARQUISETTE CURTAINS

2.49 pair

The kind of lovely, diaphanous things that make a fairylike froth at your windows, that hang with such charming grace, that wear their deep 6-inch headed ruffles with such a perky air! White's is noted for just such enchanting curtains—much of New England has been curtained by White's! Soft Ivory shade, 87 inches long and 41 inches wide to each side, with back selvedges removed for added grace in hanging.

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Preview of Fall

STYLES AT BROWNING KING

Design, choice of fabric and careful attention to the little things that go to make better tailoring give Browning King clothing that extra something that makes a man look smartly dressed without being "over-dressed." Our new Fall suits and topcoats now await your selection. Drop in and look around.

NEW FALL SUITS
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NEW FALL TOPCOATS
$38.50

PAYMENT ON CHARGE PURCHASES MADE NOW NOT DUE UNTIL NOV. 10th

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Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Use of blue tokens will be discontinued on Oct. 1. Until tomorrow Sept. 17, consumers may use the blue tokens as they always have. From then until Sept. 30, shoppers will be able to spend blue tokens only in groups of 10. Also, beginning tomorrow, retailers will no longer give blue tokens for ration change.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Dec. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

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Near Winter

Arthur V. Sullivan Named Chief Boston Assessor

Arthur V. Sullivan of West Roxbury and formerly of Charlestown, was named as principal assessor on the Boston Board of Assessors by Mayor Tobin recently to succeed John P. O'Hearn of Dorchester, who resigned from the Board. Salary for the position is $6,000. Mr. Sullivan was formerly a member of the State Legislature, representing Charlestown.

Mr. O'Hearn is being retained by the City as an expert on cases appearing before the State Appellate Tax Board.

Nelson Francis Coburn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, N. H., Sept. 16 — Nelson Francis Coburn, founder of the Coburn School in Miami Beach, Fla., where he passed on yesterday, taught the Romance languages at Phillips Exeter Academy.

A native of Lowell, Mass., he was graduated from Harvard in 1910 and received his master's degree in 1912. Mr. Coburn also studied at the Universities of Grenoble, France; Chicago, and Minnesota. He taught languages at the Universities of Nebraska and Minnesota, and St. John College in Maryland.

In 1925, Mr. Coburn founded the Coburn School and operated it until 1942. He headed the travel department of the American Express Company in Rome, and at the same time was Paris and Rome correspondent for the Chicago Tribune.

He was a Mason and a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Military Order of the World War.

Extra 'Othello' Matinee

By authorization of Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin, an extra matinee of "Othello" will be given at the Shubert Theater tomorrow afternoon at 2, for the benefit of those who were disappointed by the closing of the theater Thursday night. Tickets for that evening, however, must be exchanged at the box office for matinee tickets.

Christian Science Lecture

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given on Sept. 18 by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

What We Learned From Hurricanes

From both the hurricane of Thursday night and that of 1938 we have learned important lessons.

The most recent lesson is especially interesting because it showed so clearly how important the people of New England consider the telephone as an instrument for safeguarding lives and property. As a precaution we had broadcast requests to minimize telephoning during the emergency in order to keep lines as free as possible for the police and fire departments and other agencies of public welfare. Public response to this request was immediate, and it enabled us to maintain standards of communication that otherwise would not have been possible. By this public appreciation of the proper function of telephone service during an emergency, we were greatly impressed, and for such wholehearted co-operation we are most grateful.

The experience of the hurricane of 1938 enabled us to maintain a much better standard of service than would otherwise have been the case. For example, since 1938 we had moved terminal boxes from basements to levels above flood waters. Through these boxes are distributed lines serving many of the larger telephone users in business districts.

Important sections of New England were assured of continuous telephone service during the emergency because of strategic distribution of stand-by generators. These generators were available to make certain there would be no interruption of telephone service because of lack of power.

The effect of the storm on telephone service also was greatly reduced because since 1938 many toll lines had been placed in cable, and alternate routes provided for the more important lines.

As the storm approached, the whole telephone organization was on the alert. Long-trained in their duties in case of emergency, all employees proved themselves equal to the test. And so we learn from hurricanes — lessons in adversity which, with public co-operation, are put to good advantage.

We regret the inconvenience to so many, and that we still have many thousands of telephones out of service. Men and materials are available, and work will be continued with all speed until normal service is restored.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

American Soldiers Smash Toward Cologne

Continued from Page 1

south of Belfort to the Channel Coast around the Schelde Estuary near the Dutch border.

Although there was no doubt that the main steel and concrete defenses of the outer Siegfried Line had been breached, Supreme Headquarters took the official view that more of the line's positions lie ahead of the United States First Army spearhead which was driving down the last 25 miles toward Cologne and the Rhine River and pointed toward Berlin, 315 miles away.

It was said to be difficult to tell immediately when the American troops actually were through the last of the deep defense zone. At least one more belt of mine fields, pillboxes, and gun posts may be found west of the Rhine.

Aachen itself, the first great fort center to be pinched out and a guardian of the invasion route to the German Capital along the northern European plain, was closed in a tightening iron ring and appeared about to fall.

German radiocasts said there was fighting inside the city, indicating the American cleanup assault had broken through its last line of defense.

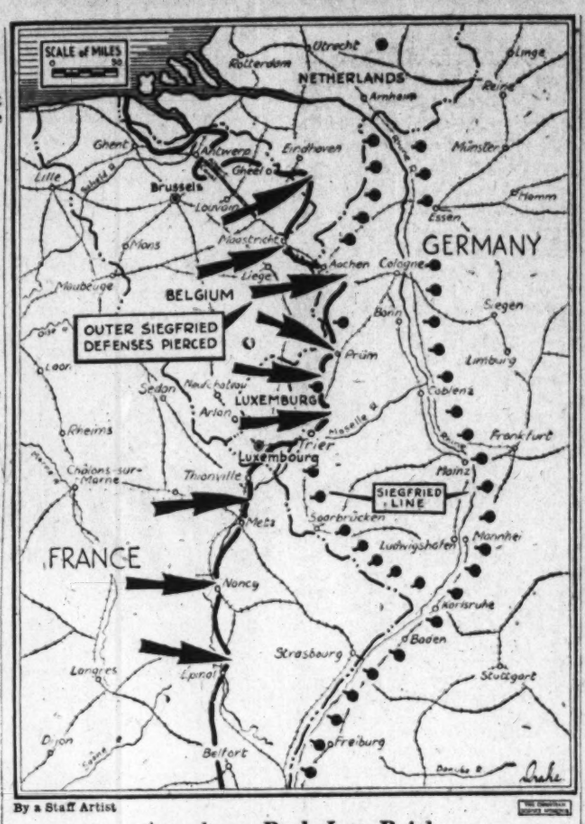
A front-line dispatch said Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, Prussian strategist, was believed to have returned as the top German commander in the West, apparently replacing Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Model.

Both Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge and Field Marshal Erwin were defeated in the battle for Normandy. Marshal von Kluge was reported killed and Marshal Rommel is said to be seriously injured. Marshal Model was reported in command only a few days.

The new thrust across the German frontier was made 63 miles south of Aachen and east of the Luxemburg city of Diekirch. It is midway between the cross-border drives near Trier and Prüm, which already have buckled the Siegfried Line system.

Wallendorf, one mile inside Germany, was captured. A front dispatch said it was reported at United States Third Army headquarters that every building in Wallendorf was burned because of persistent sniping, and that a nearby village was subjected to a similar scorching for the same reason.

The German Radio said German and American forces clashed heavily east of the Sure River in the direction of Bitburg, 12 miles inside the German frontier. Bitburg is 15 miles northwest of Trier. Front reports previously placed American units 10 miles inside Germany in that general area.



By a Staff Artist

Americans Push Into Reich

Arrows show main Allied thrusts against German defenses on long battle line in western Europe. Arrow between Prüm and Trier shows where a fourth American crossing of the German frontier has been made.

Americans Working Toward Cologne

The Germans said the Americans were working along the Eifel Mountains, a range overlooking the Moselle River as it runs northeast toward the Rhine at Coblenz.

American Third Army troops fighting in eastern France virtually wiped out the German 112th Panzer Brigade and the 16th Infantry Division in fighting preceding the capture of Epinal below Nancy. The Americans also repulsed a heavy German tank-led counterattack which recaptured one tiny village east of Pont-à-Mousson.

These were the focal points of the United States First Army assault:

1. The left wing of Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' command swept through the liberated Dutch key town of Maastricht without pause and raced east toward the German Ruhr against opposition that still had not stiffened.

2. Aachen was hemmed in tight. Tank-supported infantrymen struck swiftly six miles or more east of the town onto a wide Nazi-built super highway leading to Cologne on the Rhine.

3. Americans were meeting slightly tougher opposition in their eight-mile-deep, six-mile-wide wedge into Germany at Prüm just east of the northern tip of Luxemburg.

4. The newest crossing of the frontier was below the Prüm area. This drive was forming a solid 33-mile invasion front in Germany between Prüm and Trier.

5. Americans fighting above Trier were meeting some of the fiercest resistance yet encountered in the West Wall systm.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was entrusted with the greatest command ever given an American —command of all Western Front forces to which the United States Seventh Army, driving up from the Mediterranean, has been added.

In accordance with a previously prepared plan, and at the direction of the combined chiefs of staff, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army came under General Eisenhower's direction.

The greatest American force ever put into the field is the dominant part in this tremendous organization, for it includes the First, Seventh and Ninth United States Armies.

It also was announced that Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Deputy Commander in the Mediterranean, has been made commander of the Sixth American Army group, composed of American and French units. Presumably, General Patch's Seventh is under his command.

General Devers undoubtedly takes a rank equal to those of the other group commanders, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley of the American Twelfth and Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery of the British Twenty-First.

General Bradley's group embraces the First and Third United States Armies, Field Marshal Montgomery's the British Second and the Canadian First, and it is believed General Devers will have the Seventh and Ninth.

Nazi Workers Rush Line 'Fortifications'

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 16

As American tanks and infantrymen plunged through the Siegfried Line near Aachen, the German Foreign Office admitted yesterday that such steel and concrete fortifications had failed to hold against modern tactics and weapons.

A Nazi broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission said that "hundreds of thousands" of workmen were being rushed to the Western Front to seal up the holes already punched in the Siegfried Line by building simple, earthen "field fortifications" in depth.

Air Over Europe:

British Bombers Hammer Kiel

A fleet of perhaps 1,000 RAF and Canadian heavy bombers dumped high explosive and incendiary bombs during the night on Kiel, German Baltic port and submarine base still smoldering from the Sept. 12 attack by United States heavy bombers.

Improved weather gave promise of a resumption of grand-scale Allied air attacks. The German Radio interrupted programs and reported that fighter formations were penetrating to central Germany.

The bombers which attacked Kiel set fires which were visible for 100 miles.

In addition, the RAF hit objectives in Berlin for the fifth night in a row and carried out what was officially described as an "extensive mine-laying operation." No further details were given. A total of 11 British and Canadian planes were lost.

United States 9th Air Force Thunderbolts flew 363 sorties in spite of rainy weather and destroyed 441 trucks and 10 armored vehicles, and damaged or destroyed 125 railway cars, 17 locomotives and 15 artillery pieces between Strasbourg and Cologne.

Eastern Front:

Russian Patrols Cross Vistula

Red Army patrols have crossed the Vistula from captured Praga and scouted German positions at Warsaw, while Russian and Polish troops hurled back the first big Nazi armored attack upon their positions in the east bank suburb, field dispatches to Moscow said.

Eleven localities north of Praga were declared seized by Russian and Polish units, increasing pressure upon Warsaw.

Patrols were reported to have brought back information on the disposition of Nazi defenses in the besieged Polish Capital, but Moscow had no information on whether a crossing had been accomplished in force.

The Army newspaper Red Star said the Germans sent numerous tanks and self-propelled guns to aid their troops between the Vistula and the Western Bug, "but nothing helped."

Tank warfare in the Praga sector is becoming the most severe of the entire war. Most of the 110 tanks which a Russian communiqué reported destroyed were in the Praga area.

The Red Star dispatch said the blazing, smoking city of Warsaw was in full view of Russian forces on the banks of the Vistula at Praga.

First photographs flown back from Praga to Moscow showed that many of Warsaw's buildings were shattered and where the flames and smoke were not billowing the buildings looked gutted and ruined.

Reconnaissance disclosed that Red Army artillery and air power already had driven Nazi troops from a 100-yard strip between the west bank of the Vistula and the first line of buildings in Warsaw.

Meanwhile, there was reason to believe that violent fighting was breaking out in many new sectors of the Eastern Front, with the initiative completely with the Red Army.

Preparations were said to be complete for the Russians' autumn and winter campaign. It was believed to be only a matter of days before German forces from Finland to Yugoslavia will bear the brunt of drives by veteran Russian armies refreshed and eager to march into the Reich.

Moscow reports said the Soviets were particularly eager to resume their Baltic campaign.

Berlin Reports Drive in Baltic

A Berlin radiocast said the Russians in a new offensive crossed the Nyemanek River 37 miles below Riga, Latvian Capital on the Baltic Sea. There was no confirmation from Moscow of the new drive, aimed at crushing two German armies of the north.

The German report said the Russians employed 40 divisions, upwards of 400,000 men, on a curving 150-mile front extending from Bauska, south of Riga, into Estonia on both sides of the key rail junction of Valga.

In southern Poland, the Red Army drove another spearhead 10 miles southwest of Sanok in the Carpathian foothills, taking Plonna, nine miles from the Czechoslovak border. Other localities were seized on a 17-mile front below Sanok as the Russians headed toward Lupkow Pass into Slovakia. Other units had reached the border near Dukla Pass, farther west.

Several Russians columns were converging on the German-Hungarian stronghold of Targu-Mures in Transylvania, snaring Sangeorgiul-Depadure, 14 miles on the southeast, and Chibed, 17 miles on the east. More than 40 places toppled to the Russians in Transylvania, including Toplita at the top of the curving Brasov-Targu-Mures railway skirting the western side of the Carpathian Mountains.

Meanwhile, the German Radio indicated that Soviet troops were attacking in Finland. The radiocast said German "disengaging movements in Finland are proceeding according to plan, despite Soviet attempts to impede the movements."

Finland found itself virtually at war with Germany as Nazi invaders fought the Finns' strategic and well-fortified island of Hogland and German troops moved to close the Finnish-Swedish frontier in the north.

Robot Bombs:

German Missiles Strike Britain

German robot bombs which may have been launched from airplanes smashed into southern England and the London area shortly before dawn, underscoring the Government's warning that evacuees should not flood back to the Capital.

One flying bomb wrecked seven houses. In one of them five children and an adult were killed. Four others in the same area were seriously injured.

It was the first flying bomb attack in more than two weeks.

Italy:

Eighth Army tanks and infantry have broken across the Marano River on a wide front, with Greek units pushing to the edge of the Rimini airfield, less than three miles from the town of Rimini guarding the entrance to Italy's industrial Po Valley, Allied headquarters in Rome announced.

On the western sector, the Fifth Army reported only slight gains in its broad advance against the Gothic Line north of Florence.

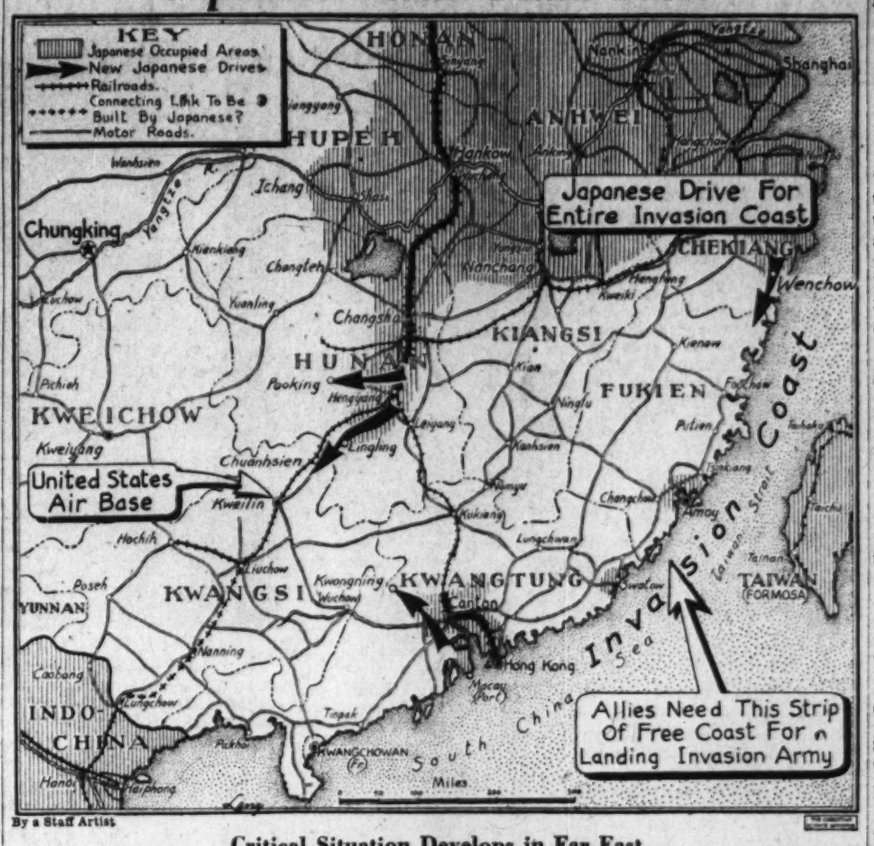
"Resistance has stiffened considerably" in the Fifth Army area, and every approach to the Gothic defense zone is contested and heavily mined, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters said.

Pacific:

Marine heroes of Guadalcanal drove against 8,000 fighting Japanese on Peleliu in the invaded Palaus, closing in on a big airdrome within 515 bomber miles of Davao to the west.

Even nearer that principal city of the southern Philippines, American lightning conquerors of Morotai, 375 miles south of Davao, worked on air bases within fighter-plane range of Mindanao.

Japanese Peril China Bases



By a Staff Artist

Critical Situation Develops in Far East

How the Japanese are seeking to prolong the war in the Orient by pinching off southeastern China, which is necessary for the Allied forces if they are to invade Japan from the west. Success of the Japanese operations also would seriously handicap the American aerial offensive against Japanese industrial targets. Kweilin, toward which the Japanese are driving, is a key base.

These co-ordinated drives of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur were launched simultaneously Sept. 15 against bases from which it will be possible to spring the all-out push into the Philippines.

Marines of the First Division, led by Maj. Gen. William H. Rupertus of Washington, hurled back counterattacking Japanese soldiers and tanks to gain a 1½-mile-long beachhead on Peleliu near the south end of the Palau Islands, a big naval base Japan spent 25 years building and which is defended by an estimated total of 40,000 Nipponese.

From Peleliu airdrome American planes could prevent reinforcements from being sent to the Palaus and interfere with enemy regrouping attempts among those islands known as "Japan's Singapore." One of two usable airfields in the Palaus, its capture would isolate the other on Angaur to the south.

On Morotai, northeast of Halmahera in the Moluccas, where General MacArthur landed with his men, he announced all objectives were won in a matter of hours. General MacArthur put ashore Army engineers with the assault troops and they are expected at any moment to have Pitoe, an unused enemy airfield, ready for powerful aerial blows against Mindanao.

Czechoslovakia:

Czech Forces Contact Russians

Czechoslovak forces fighting in eastern Slovakia were reported officially to have established contact with advanced elements of the Red Army.

A communiqué from the commander of the Czechoslovak forces said Russian units had crossed the Slovak border and that for the first time Czech planes had participated in the battle against German planes in Slovakia's skies.

China:

Japanese Threat To Allies Increases

Deterioration of Chinese resistance and swift development of the Japanese threat to the big Allied air center of Kweilin are forcing a redisposition of American air power and a change in the basic strategy of the Battle of China.

Even in the most optimistic judgment of Americans in a position to report on the nature of Chinese resistance, Japan's drive to pinch off northeastern China forebodes an incalculable lengthening of the war in the Orient if not a major upset.

American hope of training and equipping Chinese divisions at the rear of the Japanese guarding coastal positions against prospective Allied amphibious attacks have gone glimmering as Chinese armies have broken up under Japanese superiority in tactics, command, co-ordination, and fire power.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, returning with Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell from a hurried inspection of the situation, said that a Japanese advance to Kweilin would not lessen the United States 14th Air Force's bombing and strafing attacks on their overland supply lines, but it would curtail the vast sweeps it has been making against enemy shipping plying the China Sea between the Philippines and China.

This route has become especially important to the Japanese now that the Americans are closing in through the Southwest Pacific Islands toward the Philippines, leaving the China Sea route the only one available serving the enemy's new empire to the southwest.

The end of the sea sweeps against Japanese shipping is probably one of the motives of the enemy drive against Kweilin. Others are believed to be a frantic desire to secure the rear of their southeastern coastal positions against any Chinese attack coordinated with an American landing, and a determination to deny southeastern China as a staging ground for Superfortress raids.

German Troops Holding Firm On Most Defensive Fronts

Continued from Page 1

Third American Army assailed this "forefield" with considerable force at its center between the fortresses of Metz and Nancy. A real penetration there would open the way to elimination of the "buffer area" from the flanks of the segments. But while General Patton did develop bridgeheads over the Moselle, he was not able to break out of these bridgeheads with sufficient force and speed to break the German front.

The supply network through France apparently had not produced enough pressure to overcome German resistance to a degree which would roll the German front back to the Rhine. Only in the Balkans, where the Germans could best afford to give ground, was any major advance recorded.

There the Russians definitely broke the east-west wall of the Transylvania Alps and were pushing rapidly toward the next east-west barrier of the Austrian Alps and the upper Carpathians. They were driving north on a line parallel to the German escape route through Yugoslavia, over which the Germans were hurriedly withdrawing all they could from their lost positions in the Greek islands, Greece, and lower Yugoslavia.

Race for Budapest

It looked very much like a race for Budapest and Vienna, where the two lines would converge, with the German Balkan Army group as the possible prize.

And in connection with this it could be noted that while the Gothic Line in Italy was being held, there were increasing rumors of German withdrawals behind that line. The furious defense of Rimini might well have the purpose of covering a general extraction of German war resources from the Po Valley.

If this can be assumed to be the case, then the picture emerges of a German "last stand" in the solid rectangle bounded by the Rhine, the Alps, the Vistula, and the North Sea.

Meanwhile, the pattern of things to come in the Pacific took on new definition of outline from two events, the opening of the campaign for the Philippines by Admiral William F. Halsey's new American Third Fleet and the Pacific strategy conference at Quebec.

Clearly, the Philippines are to be the point of departure for the final grand assault on Japan, and Admiral Halsey had the task of opening them up for Gen. Douglas MacArthur to enter with his ground forces. The Halsey-MacArthur team which cleaned out the Solomons was at work again.

What would happen from that point on was also, obviously, the first preoccupation of the conferees at Quebec. From their discussions enough emerged to suggest that they were pondering alternative plans of action.

Two Pacific Plans

One plan, which might be labeled by oversimplification the "Navy" plan, would call for a quick, powerful blow at Japan itself. Under it the landing on the China coast and the mopping up of the Philippines, Malay, and the East Indies would be accorded secondary and relatively minor roles. They would take place, but they would be side issues.

The other plan, which can be labeled with equal oversimplification the "MacArthur-British" plan, would call for a land campaign in China on a level of equal or even greater importance with the direct assault, which, under this plan, would come much later in the general scheme of things.

The first would offer a speedier, although probably costlier, end to the war at some risk. The second would spend time to keep the cost down in other ways and reduce the risks.

The first plan would call for an almost exclusively American effort. The second would involve a substantial British role which might even exceed the American on the Chinese ground front.

Roosevelt and Churchill Map Economic Grip on Germany

Continued from Page 1

many during the war years, so the problem, in effect, involves whether commerce and trade in the Reich and outlying satellites shall be left broken and stagnant for a protracted period—like the South after the Civil War, with immediate acute suffering, hunger, and collapse reacting on the victorious nations themselves, or whether stern but workable plans shall be matured and ready for treating with the vanquished nation when its resistance ceases.

This problem is more one for the United States and Great Britain to meet than for Russia, although the Soviet Government is being kept in close touch with the conversations as the European war enters its closing stage. The United States finally is face to face with the fact that it is the only great creditor country left, and that, for good or ill, its word will rule in financial matters.

Roosevelt Hits Cartels

That Mr. Roosevelt has strong views on one phase of the subject of postwar German business already is disclosed in his exchange of letters with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in regard to German cartels. The American Government is determined that in the economic readjustment after the war, the old system under which Nazi Germany sent out monopolistic business tentacles into foreign countries, even including the United States, shall not be repeated.

It is assumed here that although Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill leave today, they may continue their talks at some other point. Mr. Roosevelt is scheduled to make a political campaign speech to the teamsters union a week from today, and another speech to Democratic Party workers on Oct. 5, so it is believed he will return to the United States.

Mr. Churchill, on the other hand, with no campaign to face, may stay on this side of the Atlantic for a period and may continue his visit with his friend Mr. Roosevelt while the military staffs complete their work elsewhere.

It is accepted here that this Quebec conference is preliminary to a new "Big-Three" conference with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, but the latter's preoccupation as military as well as political leader may delay matters until the victorious Russian armies smash their way into Germany.

Leave Lawn Clippings

Lawn clippings allowed to fall back on the turf soon decompose and add fertility to the soil.

Polish Peril Of Civil War Blocks Union

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP)—The tragedy of civil war today seemed to be overwhelming Polish territories liberated from the Nazi yoke as the last chance appeared ended for a compromise between the London exile Government and the Soviet-supported Polish National Committee.

A press spokesman for the Committee accused the Polish Underground Army of a campaign of assassinations and terror against its drive for full military mobilization.

The spokesman forecast that the "full rigor of law" would be invoked against internal delegates of the London Government and the Underground Army's command for allegedly sabotaging the Committee's effort to ban all former military organizations and create a united Polish Army of 500,000 strong.

Powerfully backed by the Soviet Union, the Polish National Committee last month made it plain it might accept Premier Stanyslaw Mikolaiczyk and some other representatives of the exile government but not the London Government as such.

The Polish Committee's semi-official news agency Polpress accused the London-commanded Polish Home Army of preparing for civil war, and asserted a widespread series of assassinations had greeted the Committee's military mobilization.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the Committee has set aside the question of Roman Catholic Church property to be decided by a future parliament. The Committee proposes to break up estates of more than 240 acres.

The agrarian program on which the Committe relies to win political support of millions of peasants gets under way Sept. 25.

Large estates will be transferred to the State "without any compensation," but expropriated owners are entitled legally to receive 12 acres elsewhere or a small monthly pension. Twelve acres were set as the standard farm to be given the tenant who will be allowed to repay the State over a 20-year period.

The decree excludes those who evade "primary duties to the State," while Polish soldiers, disabled veterans and former Partisans will be given priority in obtaining land.

Success Story Reversed —To Supply Manpower

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 16 (AP)—Russell L. Hoak, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Elkhart, began work today as a railroad brakeman.

Mr. Hoak volunteered his services to the New York Central Railroad to "ease the manpower shortage a bit," and they were accepted. He will begin as a freight brakeman on the Elkhart to Chicago run, working on week ends.

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Problem for New France: Labor-Industry Peace

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has returned to his liberated homeland as undisputed master of the political situation. Opinions that there would be other "representative French groups" to deal with have proved to be unfounded.

But the French leader and his reformed government are now face to face with one of the most crucial issues in liberated France: how to give satisfaction to the demands of the French working population and, at the same time, to restore the productive capacity of French industry.

It is significant for the trend in French economic politics that a trade union leader, Robert Lacoste, has become Minister of Production in the new de Gaulle government. M. Lacoste, who played an important role in the Underground resistance of Paris, is a representative of the "Confédération Générale du Travail," the powerful French trades union congress.

Shortly before being nominated to his new post, M. Lacoste declared that his immediate aims were to punish the industrialists who collaborated with the Nazis, to suppress the "Industrial Organization Committees," created by Vichy and controlling French production, and to restore economic life in France.

But there can be little doubt that the new Minister will also promote the other demands of the French workers' organizations: a substantial raise in industrial wages and the "democratization" of French industrial management.

Adjustment of Wages

There are few who deny that the demand of the French workers to have their wages considerably improved is just. A detailed study, published by the Vichy government shortly before its downfall, indicated that while living costs had gone up at least 60 per cent, average wages had only increased by 15 per cent.

The Vichy labor inspectors, therefore, proposed wage raises ranging from 20 to 25 per cent for the highest to 40 to 50 per cent for the lowest wage brackets. French workers' organizations now request that all wages "be immediately increased by 50 per cent."

The leaders of the French working class are not only anxious to improve their own living standard, but are advocating public control of key French industries. It would be misleading to believe that the workers would be gratified if the Government would merely "nationalize" French heavy industry, electrical power, chemical plants, banks, and insurance companies.

Some time ago the Underground paper La Revue Libre, dealing with the "nationalization" problem, pointed out that prewar "nationalization" of the French railways had by no means given satisfaction to the workers.

Want Decomratization

The owners of the railways, the paper stressed, received 49 per cent of the shares of the new State-controlled "National Railway Company," the networks actually being run by representatives of the former owners and by state officials. What the French workers seek today is "democratization" of industrial management.

The typical French Labor ideology is "syndicalism" which opposes centralized state-control of industry but wants supervision of the plants by "the producers," the trade unions acting in behalf of the workers.

French employers are deeply concerned about the radical trend among the workers. French "big business" was well aware that, after the ouster of the Nazis, a return to "free economy" would be impossible and that they would have to submit to state control of industry. Actually, French industrial production was already "planned and controlled" during the German occupation.

The German and Vichy sponsored "Industrial Organization Committees" were industrial planning boards, but the management had succeeded in winning a predominant influence upon these institutions. The intelligent French businessman is not interested in legal construction, but in facts. He would accept state supervision if he could retain the actual management of his enterprise.

On Different Sides

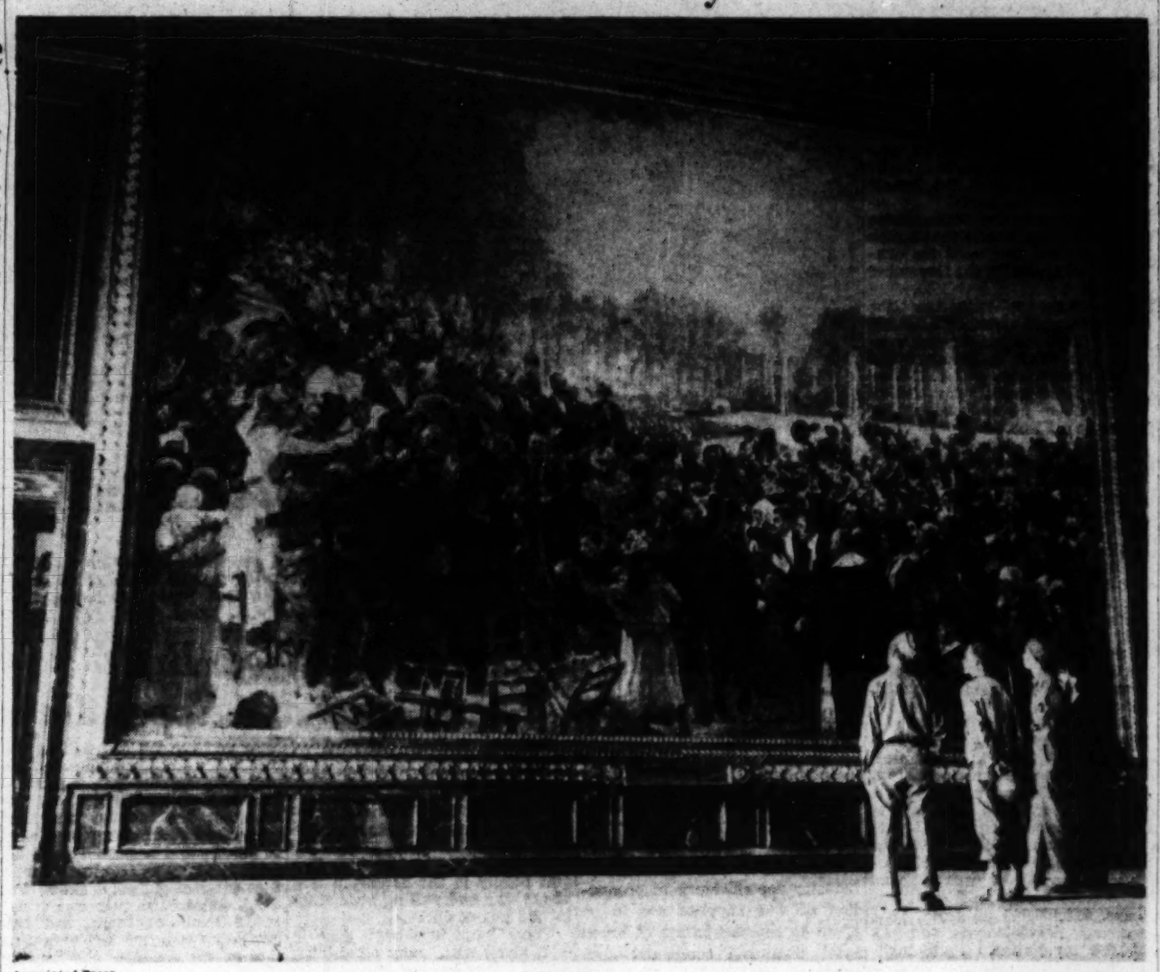
It now becomes evident that, although an important group of French industrialists collaborated with the Nazis and had to flee when their German friends were driven out, other members of the industrial upper class were active in the Resistance movement. Members of leading industrial families such as Renault (Automobiles) or Schneider (Armament) declare and prove that they have been members of local resistance councils. The patriotism of these industrialists is not to be doubted, but it is probable that some of France's "200 families" followed the example of aristocracies in other civil wars: In these cases members of the same family fought on different sides in order to preserve the family property regardless of which side proved victorious.

The radical demands of the French workers make the position of the de Gaulle government a difficult one. General de Gaulle has not only to content his most devoted followers, but the French Communists, although members of the new government are only too willing to strengthen their ranks by incorporating the malcontents from other patriot groups.

On the other hand, General de Gaulle needs the help of the French industrialists in order to put French economy to work again.

An economic reprisal in France is to a great extent dependent on the assistance in food, raw material, and machinery, given by France's Anglo-Saxon Allies. More than $3,000,000,000 in French gold and securities abroad are frozen by the United States and Great Britain and will be available to the French cabinet only when it is officially recognized as the "Government of France" by the Allies.

Versailles 'Study'



Associated Press

U. S. Soldiers View Art Works in Famous Palace

Three United States soldiers deeply engrossed in study of a huge canvas in the Palace of Versailles. The picture portrays the celebration for the first President of the Republic of France, Sadi Carnot. French loss of such treasures has been much less than feared.

1,000 ODT Workers Facing Discharge

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—One thousand clerical workers in the Office of Defense Transportation field offices throughout the nation will be discharged about Oct. 15, reducing the agency's employment rolls by one fifth.

Transfer to the Office of Price Administration of the commercial truck and bus gasoline rationing program permits the slash. Local OPA rationing boards will take over the job from ODT highway transport department personnel in the latter agency's district offices.

An ODT spokesman said yesterday that the employee curtailment will save about $2,000,000 and leave 4,000 employees on ODT's roll.

Legion Drafts Demand For Military Training

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The American Legion today drafted a new demand for a year of military training for all able-bodied American youths amid predictions that a law for such service would be enacted soon.

Michael T. Kelleher of Boston, chairman of the organization's National Defense Committee, said he was certain Congress would take favorable action on such legislation.

Mount Vernon Harpsichord

The harpsichord in the music room at Mount Vernon was imported by George Washington.

F. B. I. Finds Crime Gaining Among Youths

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The great and continuing need for more effective crime prevention work among the nation's youth is again stressed in the latest nation-wide crime report issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This report shows that the largest increase in arrests during the first half of 1944 as contrasted with the same period last year was among boys aged 16 and among girls aged 20.

Furthermore, the predominating age of the boys arrested was only 17 and for the girls only 16 with more than one-half of all crimes against property committed by persons less than 25 years of age.

So far as the over-all national picture went, there was a 3.7 per cent increase in crime during the first six months of this year as contrasted with those of last. Crimes against persons rose by 4.5 per cent as against 3.7 per cent jump in crimes against property. Only of the biggest jumps occured in automobile thefts, this year's figure being 26.6 per cent over 1943's. This may account in part for the jump in crimes committed by youths since the F. B. I. has determined that 64.5 per cent of all cars stolen are taken by persons under 21, while 81.7 per cent are taken by those under 25.

New England Crime Rate Low

The amount of crime, judged on the basis of the number of persons in each part of the country, varies very much between sections. The New England and Middle Atlantic States have far lower rates of crime than those of any other section. The States of the South are overwhelmingly in the lead in crimes of violence in white sections as well as Negro, while the Western States have by far the highest rates for theft.

The contrast between sections can be seen from the fact that whereas the murder and negligent manslaughter rate during the first six months of this year was only .17 per 100,000 inhabitants in Rhode Island and only .50 in Massachusetts, it was 10.62 in Georgia and 8.24 in Mississippi. In regard to larceny-theft, the rate is 146.9 per 100,000 inhabitants in Pennsylvania as against 1,046.6 in Arizona and 823.6 in California.

While the differences in rates would seem to be partially accounted for by variations in social conditions, another factor would seem to be the better police protection provided by the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Thus in cities of over 25,000 persons there are 1.86 policemen for every 1,000 persons in New England and 2.08 in the Middle Atlantic States, compared to only 1.22 in the East South Central and 1.25 in the West South Central States. Furthermore, the South is largely rural, where police protection is much more difficult to provide.

Women Offenders Increase

Opening up its files the F. B. I. shows that of the 237,104 fingerprint arrest records examined during the first half of 1944, 40,485 were those of women, giving a percentage of 17.1 of the total. Compared with the first six months of last year, arrests of men increased by 1.4 per cent and of women by 10.2 per cent.

This would seem to reflect present social conditions which, while putting men in the Army, are causing a great dislocation of family life and are forcing women out into the working world at an unparalleled rate.

Although there is room for disappointment in the fact that the police made arrests last year in only 28.9 per cent of the crimes reported, they did much better in the matter of convictions.

Of the persons arrested for crimes against property, the police cleared up the cases 75.4 per cent of the time, while 90.5 per cent of the murders were thus cleared and 84.0 of the manslaughter cases.

Furthermore, more than 80 per cent of the persons arrested and formally charged by the police were found guilty by the courts last year.

Radio Explosion Boat: Nazis Claim It Works

By the Associated Press

The Germans declared yesterday that a new secret weapon—radio-controlled "explosion boats"—had sunk 36 Allied ships and damaged 15 others in the English Channel in recent weeks.

The Transocean News Agency, quoting a German Admiralty spokesman, described the weapon as a coupled affair, a light speedboat loaded with high explosive and a command boat.

The speedboat carries an unarmed pilot clad in a rubber suit with a life belt until it is about 200 yards from the target. Then the pilot of the explosion boat hits a button which thrusts him into the water and the command boat by radio control guides the explosive unit toward its target. The dunked pilots are picked up by the command boats "when circumstances are favorable," the radiocast said.

Art in Paris Museums Intact; Nazis Set Own Prices to Jews

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 16—France has lost relatively little in the way of art treasures, paintings, statues, and other masterpieces due to the war.

As far as museum and Government officials themselves are aware, the Germans did not take anything from art collections of the great national museums like the Louvre and the Cluny. The Louvre and other state museums in Paris and elsewhere in France are all still closed. Their art masterpieces are stored away in various chateaux in central and southern France where they were put for safety in 1939 and 1940.

Valued Windows Removed

As far as is known at present, none has been disturbed nor damaged. The same is true, for instance, of the Cathedral of Chartres which was virtually untouched by the fighting in the town, its unique stained-gass windows having been removed at the outbreak of the war.

Similarly in Paris itself, not a single architectural gem of the Capital has been destroyed or even seriously damaged to date. Sainte-Chapelle, the Conciergerie, and like buildings in the Place de la Concorde, have been marred, but not gravely damaged. Notre Dame is also unhurt and the golden dome of the Invalides still gleams in the sun.

But that does not mean the Germans did not do a lot of looting of art treasures. They did. They carried off bodily all art treasures and collections belonging to Jews which they could find.

Germans Fixed Prices

Not only that, but they forced owners of many art treasures, such as tapestries and paintings, to sell at the Germans' own price.

By bullying and threats, they carried away an estimated 10 per cent of the masterpieces which had been in private chateaux in France. They also bought antique furniture and paintings from Paris shops.

One reason why French art treasures owned by national and municipal museums were not located by the Germans is that Count Wolf von Metternich, who was not a Nazi, was head of the German Art Commission here.

Nazi Demands Refused

According to Robert Rey, Assistant Director of the Louvre, Count Metternich actually helped restrain the SS and other Nazis who from time to time demanded that various French works of art be taken to Germany.

The Cluny museum lost some of its treasures, including two valuable Merovingian gold crowns, through so-called exchange with Spain for a doubtful Velasquez, engineered by the Vichy Minister.

On the whole, however, France has emerged from four-year occupation with its art treasures museums and architectural monuments relatively intact.

UMW Moves Against Autonomy Leader

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—The machinery that may eventually expel Ray Edmundson from membership in the United Mine Workers and therefore keep him off the ballot as a candidate for John L. Lewis' job was in operation today.

The U. M. W. convention, before adjourning yesterday until Monday, denied a seat to Mr. Edmundson, leader of the autonomy movement, and three others from a local union in Springfield, Ill., Mr. Lewis' home local. At the same time, President Lewis appointed a committee of three to "digest the evidence and make a report and recommendations to the International Executive Board on the question whether the autonomy organization is a dual movement in violation of our Constitution."

Judge 'Just Forgot'

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Thomas W. Slick, a Federal judge since 1926, has just been admitted to practice in the courts over which he presided. Graduated from Michigan in 1893, he "just forgot" to apply in Federal courts to practice, he said. He retired last year.

Realistic Foreign Policy Asked By Republican Clubwomen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Republican clubwomen who gathered here recently in national convention heard their keynote speaker, Miss Mary H. Donlon, chairman of the New York State Industrial Board, call for a "realistic foreign policy."

Other chief concerns of women, said Miss Donlon, who was vice-chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the 1944 Republican National Convention, are return of "their men . . . from overseas as soon as possible," and jobs in industry rather than social security payments as the "satisfactory" solution of the unemployment problem.

From Maine to California, delegates came to the National Federation of the Women's Republican Clubs, and as a highlight of the two-day session heard Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, speak in Jefferson County Armory.

Mrs. Glenn W. Suthers of Chicago presided in her second term as president.

Social Lines Barred

Although femininity was emphasized at every turn at this Federation meeting, ladylikeness has no place in the political picture, according to Miss Jane H. Todd, vice-chairman of the New York State Republican Committee. The term "lady" "immediately makes women in some social groups think the others are being snobbish," Miss Todd said. "We are all women."

Miss Todd began working for woman suffrage two years before it was acquired in her State of New York. In the North there was little talk, she said, of whether voting was ladylike or not. "I know that in the South the question of ladylikeness came up. But in the North, although some women were opposed to suffrage for themselves, it was a matter of opinion, not of ladylikeness."

Women's Place in Politics

Miss Todd feels that women have brought a softening influence into politics, and mentioned social welfare and child protection laws as a direct effect of women in politics.

Miss Winifred Stanley, Representative-at-large from New York spoke on "Women in Politics: Then and Now."

The main new type of woman interested now in politics Miss Stanley finds, is the woman who keeps house. The woman who formerly confined her club membership to nonpartisan groups, is realizing that you can't accomplish anything actually without political force, and is making her presence felt at these conventions.

In her talk Miss Stanley said that women do not want an appeal made to their emotions in this election. "They are weary of the hypocrisy of the opposition who say no political statements should be confused with the war issue, and they are weary of then hearing a political speech from a naval shipyard."

On the platform were Mrs. Simeon S. Willis, wife of Kentucky's Republican Governor Willis, and Mrs. John Bricker, wife of the vice-presidential nominee.

Toll of 1,000 Japanese Planes Taken in U. S. Carrier Raids

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Sept. 16—In their latest great air battle over the Philippines, United States carrier planes have brought to more than 1,000 the number of Japanese planes they have destroyed this year.

As far as enemy plane losses go, the three-day Philippines operation of Sept. 11-13 surpasses any previous carrier victory of the war.

According to the communiqué from Pacific Fleet Headquarters this "crippling blow" left the enemy to count 433 planes which will never fly again—156 shot down in combat and 277 destroyed on the ground.

Thus, for the time being at least, the central and southern Philippines are fairly well neutralized so far as air defense is concerned.

Surface Ships Unscathed

Enemy air opposition was heavy the first day of the Sept. 11-13 battle and was reinforced during the first night so that its strength on the second day was also formidable.

"Enemy planes rose to intercept our aircraft," the communique stated, "but no attempts were made to attack our surface ships. On the third day, enemy air power was entirely non-existent and antiaircraft fire was meager."

If the Japanese had any other planes within flying range, they were either unable or unwilling to risk a single one in the air on the final day of the three-day attack.

This was the fourth big carrier action of 1944. Others were Truk—the Marianas raid of Feb. 16-17, the Palau raid of March 29-30, and the battle of the Philippines Sea of June 19.

Other Lesser Attacks

A number of lesser carrier attacks inflicted additional losses at Marcus, Wake, Sumatra, and Soerabaja, and in the Marshalls, Carolines, Marianas, Bonins, Volcanoes, and Bismarcks.

Central Pacific carriers have participated in 25 operations this year, including five amphibious campaigns and two actions with the British Eastern Fleet.

The following figures are for the four biggest raids, but they indicate the general nature of the damaging effect on the Japanese of consistently maintaining United States air superiority in the Pacific:

Total enemy planes destroyed—968, including 445 shot down in combat and 523 destroyed on the ground.

The enemy lost 201 at Truk, 132 at Palau last March, 402 in the Philippines Sea, and 433 on Sept. 11-12 in the Philippines.

These figures do not include many probables, both in the sky and on the ground.

Heavy Ship Losses

Total ships sunk—139. These were mostly cargo ships, tankers and other auxiliary vessels. But there were also a dozen or more warships, mostly medium or small vessels, included in the figure.

The major force of the Japanese fleet contested American carriers with the exctption of the Philippines Sea battle in which the Imperial Fleet suffered sinking or damage to six carriers and one destroyer.

In all these actions, the enemy lost heavily in tankers and oilers which are vital to fast fleet actions.

The Japanese lost 19 ships at Truk, 25 at Palau, three in the Philippines Sea, and 40 in the Sept. 11-13 action. An additional 52 ships and sampans were sunk off Hiatuan Bay on Sept. 8.

All Ships Important

It may seem strange that such relatively small and unimportant vessels should be included in Allied announcements. The answer is that with the colossal shipping losses which Japan has suffered, anything capable of floating and carrying a few tons of desperately needed supplies is important.

Sampans which are sinking by the dozens today may be compared with barges which suffered the same fate when the Japanese tried to use them in the south and southwest Pacific.

Principal significance of these new victories in the air is indicated in a naval officer's remark, "We are doing the same thing against the Japanese air force that we have done before, except that now we are doing it in greater force and nearer his homeland."

Special Legislature Called in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 15—Gov. Sumner Sewall has ordered a special session of the Maine Legislature to convene Sept. 18 to consider postwar legislation.

The session is to consider legislation designed to accelerate "certain specific postwar projects" and any other matters which the legislators believe "will best promote the welfare of the State."

Political observers estimated the special session would last about a week.

In his proclamation, Governor Sewall said that "it would appear advisable for the present Legislature to consider action at this time" on proposed postwar projects in order that construction might begin next spring, if war developments permitted.

U. S. to Hit Monopolies In Motion-Picture Trade

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Government will strike at motion-picture monopoly practices wherever it finds them, whether in production, distribution, or exhibition, says Wendell Berge, Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of antitrust cases.

He asserted in a statement that "local monopoly" exists in some 200 cities. An application recently filed indicates the Government's determination to sue for divorcement of the theaters from the five major film studios, he said, adding:

"Buying pools, booking arrangements, and combinations between major theater circuits will be prosecuted."

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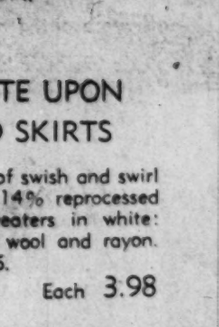

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'TEEN SHOP, SEVENTH FLOOR

Prices and Your Purse: WPB Backs Paper Holidays

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 16, 1944

"Paper holidays," started in Peoria, Ill., in July and rapidly spreading to other cities, today received the official blessing of the War Production Board.

During "paper holidays," stores use no bags or wrapping poper except for articles that require wrapping for cleanliness or protective purposes. Even one day's holiday helps to stretch the nation's waning paper stockpiles.

Tip for Coal Users

If you burn coal, Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes recommends you delay starting your furnace this year until weather reports indicate sustained temperatures averaging less than 65 degrees.

"I should think," he says, "that most people would rather be a little chilly on fall mornings or evenings than be cold next January or February because they had prematurely used up their coal allotments."

If you get cold, he suggests—put on more clothes.

New 'A' Gas Books

New "A" gas books will go into use outside the East Coast on Sept. 22. In the 17 eastern-seaboard states and the District of Columbia, the new "A" book under present scheduling will not be used until Feb. 9, 1945.

Along with the new book, printed on a new type of safety paper virtually impossible for counterfeiters to duplicate, each motorist will receive a new mileage-rationing record to serve as a record of rations issued each car.

No Onion Shortage Now

Remember last year's onion shortage? Now they are so plentiful that the War Food Administration is asking retailers to push their sale and urge housewives to store an extra supply at home.

Tire Listings Ordered

Complaints that tire dealers with tires on hand have refused to sell them to persons with ration certificates has moved the Office of Price Administration to require posting of daily lists of tire stocks. Also, the dealers have been instructed to sell any new tires on hand to any person who presents a valid certificate.

Higher-Priced Dresses

You may find your favorite dress shop selling higher-priced clothes because of the recent removal by Congress and OPA of the "highest-price-line limitation." This does not mean, OPA points out, that the retailer can raise the price of a $16.95 dress. It merely means he is allowed to handle more expensive lines.

Senate Votes $1.475 Billion In Roads Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A bill authorizing the Federal Government to spend $1,475,250,000 on a three-year postwar highway program passed the Senate by voice vote yesterday.

It was sent to the House where prospects were strong that action would be deferred until the congressional recess for the November election.

The measure authorizes the Government to spend $200,000,000 a year for three postwar years on main line Federal highways, $125,000,000 for urban, and $125,000,000 for farm-to-market roads, all the funds to be matched by the states on a 50-50 basis.

An exception was made in the case of Arkansas, the bulk of whose gasoline and other revenues from highway users are now pledged to the amortization of road bonds.

The Senate adopted by a vote of 30 to 28, an amendment by Senator John L. McClellan (D), of Arkansas to provide that any state which has pledged all of its highway revenues to the payment of road indebtedness may receive its share of the Federal allocations, even though it cannot match all such sums.

At the same time, it rejected a proposal by Senators Homer Ferguson and Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan Republicans, to permit the use of Federal money in the purchasing of rights for highways in and adjacent to cities.

In addition to the funds the states have to match, the bill authorizes the Government to spend $25,000,000 a year on forest highways, $12,500,000 on forest road and trail developments, and $4,250,000 on National Park highways.

'Made in Boston'

Jay Dee Photo Service

A Bulldozer of the Sea

One of ultra-powerful tugs, built for the Maritime Commission, which are performing unprecedented hauling feats in world-wide seas and contributing to the war effort. Several of the 49 now in service were built at the General Ship and Engine Works on the site of the old Donald McKay shipyard in East Boston, including this one, the seagoing M. V. Tybee.

7 Steamship Companies To Get Pennants

Log of the Port of Boston

Pennants similar to those awarded by the Government to industry for efficiency in production of war supplies are to be given to representatives of seven local steamship companies—first of the kind to be presented at Boston—at the observance of Victory Fleet Day, Sept. 27.

The pennants will signify recognition by the Government of the vital service performed by the ship operators, without fanfare or acclamation, in arranging smooth transportation of record quantities of supplies and moving ships with quick turn-arounds at ports, not to mention routing ships for invasions.

Companies awarded pennants may fly them from each of their ships, it was pointed out by Irving T. Sorge of the War Shipping Administration who stated that the pennants were awarded to the staff of the companies as well as the ships, and the shore personnel, longshoremen and others participating in the operation of ships by a company receiving recognition.

The local companies to receive pennants are: United Fruit Co.; Mystic Steamship Division; Eastern Steamship Lines; Wilmore Steamship Co.; Sprague Steamship Co.; Sprague Steamship Co.; Shepard Steamship Co., and Fall River Navigation Co.

Plans for presentation of the pennants and a fitting local observance of the day which marks the third anniversary of the launching of the first Liberty Ship—the Patrick Henry—an event that started the huge wartime shipbuilding program, have been completed by port groups called together for the purpose by the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee.

A sub-committee has been appointed to carry out the preparations, consisting of Frank S. Davis, President of the Maritime Day Committee; Roscoe H. Prior, President of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States; Capt. Lawrence H. Dunn, Harbor Master at Boston; Clement Norton, member of the Boston School Committee and active in shipping circles, and Andrew Lane, Manager of the Boston Port Authority.

Tentative plans for the local observance call for displays in windows of retail stores, use of slogans in advertising stressing Victory Fleet Day, a band concert at the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common and a banquet at the Hotel Statler in the evening with speaking.

New England Ships

New England shipyards contributed 12 ships to the total of 119 vessels delivered by American shipyards in August, the Maritime Commission disclosed. Nine of the 12 were Liberty ships built at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Maine. The other three were military types, built at the Walsh-Kaiser Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.

Foreign Air Travel

New England's place in foreign air travel will be discussed by Samuel J. Solomon, chairman of Northeast Air Lines, at the first meeting of the season of the New England Export Club, Inc., at Schrafft's, West Street, Boston, Sept. 21. Mr. Solomon, who came to Boston in 1933 with Miss Amelia Earhart and was later chairman of the Air Line Committee for United States Air Policy, is expected to give a complete verbal picture of commercial aviation in the postwar world.

Leon Stone

Tugs for War Now Built At Yard of Clipper Days

Boston's famous shipyard of clipper ship days—operated then by Donald McKay—is again contributing to the American merchant marine, this time in the form of a new type of "big brother" to the harbor tugs that puff noisily in the herculean task of pushing and pulling huge ships in and out of docks.

These large tugs have gone to war, along with many others that were built elsewhere in this country—some of them far from blue water—and differ from ocean-going tugs of yesteryear by regularly performing tasks held to be unprecedented feats of heavy hauling to the far corners of the earth.

There are now 49 of these large tugs, several of which were built at the General Ship and Engine Works, East Boston, whose yard is on the site of Donald McKay's old shipyard, the War Shipping Administration has disclosed. They are 195-footers, built for the Maritime Commission. Although they have served in all war theaters and are exposed to all weather and war hazards, not one has been sunk as yet.

Powered by diesel engines which generate 2,250 horsepower, the "oversize" tugs carry sufficient oil to be capable of remaining at sea for 75 days if the fresh water supply is properly husbanded. They carry a Navy gun crew and the job of handling the machinery and managing the 2¼-inch, 500-fathoms-long wire towlines is so extensive and continuous that the civilian merchant crew aboard each tug consists of 40 officers and seamen. That is almost as many as required to man the 441-foot Liberty ships, the WSA stated. The tugs can cruise at 13 knots or more, and can handle an ordinary tow almost as fast as the speed of the Liberty ship.

One of the tugs, the Sand Key, crossed the Pacific Ocean with a three-barge tow for the Navy, each barge being 1,200 deadweight tons. They were out of sight of land for 62 days.

Another tug, the Sankaty Head, towed a burned 16,765-ton tanker—the Murfreesboro—from a foreign port of refuge to an American port for repairs. The vessel had to be towed stern first, being 12 feet down in the bow due to water in the forward part of the hull. The speed of the tow at times was as low as two knots, but the job was successfully finished.

The tug Wood Island towed two Navy drydocks in tandem from Key West, Fla., to Milne Bay, New Guinea. After making delivery the tug picked up a damaged American destroyer and hauled it to a base in the New Hebrides, where a damaged C-2 freighter was picked up and towed to Florida.

Bricker Finds Big G. O. P. Asset In Hillman Hold on New Deal

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 16 (AP)—The Democratic Party, Gov. John W. Bricker declared last night, has been sold out to the C. I. O. Political Action Committee by President Roosevelt.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President said:

"I condemn the President of the United States for selling out his party of great history and service to such a gang and I condemn Sidney Hillman (P. A. C. Chairman) for the harm he is doing the cause of labor in the United States."

Mr. Bricker told a rally of West Virginia Republicans opening their state campaign that Mr. Hillman's activities were "driving good Democrats by the millions into the Republican Party."

Turning his fire on the Democratic leadership, he asserted "the greatest harm they have done labor isn't in the laws they have passed or in the administration of those laws, but it is in the vicious alliance with Sidney Hillman and the Political Action Committee."

"This man Hillman," Mr. Bricker added, "brought to this country his old-world political concepts of power politics and class hatreds, and they have no part in our American political life."

Earlier in a press conference when he was asked to name the most significant development for Republicans since their Chicago convention Mr. Bricker replied:

"The best help is Sidney Hillman taking over the New Deal and the Democratic Administration."

Civilian Job in War Department Free of Compulsory Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Civilian employees of the War Department can hold their jobs without vaccination, it was reported by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, Inc., here, in making public two Government rulings.

On hearing reports that civilian employees were being required to be vaccinated at certain Army fields in Texas, L. George Grupe, Vice-President of the International Chiropractors Association, took steps to obtain rulings from Government officials, the Bureau disclosed.

Robert H. Dunlop, Acting Adjutant General, in response to a query from an undisclosed United States Senator, said the circular governing the situation includes, "no statement is made to the effect that refusal to submit to vaccination will cause their dismissal from employment."

Saying vaccination was voluntary, General Dunlop explained that public health was of "great concern" in areas where small communities were overcrowded by war conditions without obtaining increased health facilities. He said emphasis was placed "upon the necessity of guarding against outbreaks of smallpox which would seriously cripple a plant. In those instances where objection was made, vaccination was not insisted upon. Such objections have been extremely infrequent."

The independent medical bureau here also made public a letter from William C. Hull, executive assistant to the United States Civil Service Commission, which said: "There is no regulation of the Civil Service Commission requiring vaccination."

WLB's Value to Labor Unions Set Forth by N. E. Chairman

Advantages have been brought to the labor movement by the War Labor Board, according to Saul Wallen, its New England Chairman, replying to occasional criticisms of the WLB from labor sources.

"First, the War Labor Board has shown the value of having labor share with management the responsibility for government administration in the field of labor controls," Mr. Wallen said. "The War Labor Board is a shining example of the successful operation of a tri-partite board.

"It is unique to the extent that this is one of the government agencies which actively operates with the full participation on equal terms of management, labor and the public. I believe that this is a trend for the future which is well worth watching.

"Secondly, the War Labor Board has strengthened the labor movement by granting the weaker unions concessions which they in all justice deserve but which they would have been unable to get by relying solely on their economic strength. Thus it has been an instrument of helping people to get what they deserve, even though they conceivably might have been not strong enough to get it in a contest of force.

"Thirdly, the War Labor Board has given the principle of union security a firm place in American industrial relations. This Board believes and will continue to believe with all enlightened management, as well as labor, that unions are here to stay, that management and labor have an actual full and equal place in the industrial scene, and that the consummation of collective contracts to govern relations between management and labor is a vital part of American life.

"Fourth, the War Labor Board has extended as a national policy the principle of equal pay for equal work for women. Only since the War Labor Board has been in existence has this principle been adopted by management and labor alike.

"We have also attempted to end discrimination against race and color and also have taken a step against economic inequality, a right of the American citizens—the elimination of pay scales which are lower for Negroes than for whites, for example. We have sought grievance procedure for employees.

"Fifth, the Board has kept strikes to a minimum and has aided international union officers and regional and local union representatives in quickly ending those few strikes which have occurred. This has been an outstanding contribution and advantage to labor, to management, and to the public alike as a final and vital step in helping win the war."

On the other hand, Chairman Wallen noted that two disadvantages to organized labor had resulted from the operation of the War Labor Board.

"First, the War Labor Board has prevented many wage gains during the war which labor might have made, through application of the government's wage stabilization policy," he said.

"Second, the Board, through its maintenance of membership formula, has undoubtedly slowed the attainment of labor's traditional goal, namely, the union shop."

Mr. Wallen added that the New England Board had settled 500 labor dispute cases arising between labor and management during its year and a half, and had ruled on 25,000 applications for voluntary wage adjustments. It has also set wage brackets in important industries with the aid of management and labor.

Dr. Marsh Speaks At Dedication

A prediction that liberal elements of the Jewish people might some day become a branch of the Protestant faith was made yesterday by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University.

At an inter-faith service held at Temple Sinai, Dr. Marsh called the Christian religion a tree that has sprung from Jewish roots. He stated his hope to see the day when Jews would become a Protestant group.

Two candelabra, presented to Temple Sinai by Alfred H. Avery, a Methodist layman, were dedicated in services performed by clergymen and community leaders of several faiths. The candelabra were dedicated "to better understanding between Judaism and Christianity, mother and daughter faiths."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity — Fair weather through Sunday. Slightly cooler today and tonight. The lowest temperature tonight will be near 60 degrees. Gentle winds.

Maine—Partly cloudy with occasional scattered very light showers today. Fair tonight and Sunday. Slightly cooler south portion today. Little change in temperature tonight, except slightly cooler along the coast.

New Hampshire—Partly cloudy with occasional scattered very light showers today. Fair tonight and Sunday. Slightly cooler today and along the coast tonight.

Vermont—Party cloudy with occasional scattered very light showers today. Fair tonight and Sunday. Slightly cooler today.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island — Fair weather through Sunday. Slightly cooler today and along the coast tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 12:06 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday 12:21 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Monday, 12:41 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Menace of Foreign Cartels To American Industry Aired

Continued from Page 1

agreements is being unrolled with startling frankness.

The Justice Department, not waiting for the end of the war, is opening cartel suits which for military reasons were sidetracked.

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge barnstorms the country delivering speeches exposing the crimes of cartelization and preaching the virtues of free enterprise, open competition.

President Roosevelt takes time out from military matters at Quebec to point to the need for investigating international cartels and discovering ways of controlling them.

In Theodore Roosevelt's day this antimonopoly drive was staged on nationalist grounds. Then these combinations were called trusts. The Sherman Antitrust Act was aimed at their existence. The oil, whiskey, and sugar trusts were broken up.

Anticartel Pact Sought

Today in Franklin Roosevelt's reign these monopolies that are under attack are international creations. And what the Justice Department wants and what the State Department aims to accomplish through an international parley is the acceptance of an internationalized Sherman Antitrust Act. Only it would no doubt be called an anticartel agreement.

This week Mr. Berge not only delivered two anticartel talks in California, one before the Town Hall in Los Angeles and the other for the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, but he also rushed to press a 260-page book on "Cartels—Challenge to a Free World."

The book, as well as recent testimony before the Senate Committee, tells in detail the subtle ways German industry spread its monopolizing tentacles over the world. Mr. Berge doesn't agree that just because European industry, which includes British industry as well as German, French and Dutch, has been cartelized it need remain so after the war nor need the United States permit American firms to get entangled in cartelization.

Past agreements in many major American industries, these cartel crackers emphasize, have worked to reduce American production, keep up prices, limit exports. Synthetic nitrogen, aluminum, magnesium, optical glass, electric lamps, pharmaceuticals, plastics, and chemicals are only a few of the fields cartelized.

Disadvantages Cited

The Justice Department is determined to decartelize American business, claiming that it destroys purchasing power, that it represents a hidden tax, that it puts industry above government and that the final result will be complete government control and management of business. Then you have the corporate state or a fascist state.

But what's the answer? If industry in other countries goes for cartel agreements how is American industry going to compete in the world market, hold its own at home? One way, Mr. Berge suggests, is for the Government to make the cartel agreements, if there must be such, for the separate industries. At least the details of the agreements would be public property and not secret as many have been in the past.

Mr. Berge's solution for foreign cartel competition is four-sided. First, this country must encourage domestic research. Then American firms can stand on their own feet. They will not be dependent for research from abroad. Second, this country must remove the waste and misuse of resources due to restriction on competition in industry. Third, this country must really go about determinedly breaking up foreign cartels. For if foreign cartels deny foreign markets to American producers foreign trade is impossible. Here the State Department's coming international parley is supposed to set the stage for a general decartelization of foreign business. And fourth, as a corollary to our own interest in obtaining foreign markets, this country must see to it that countries that haven't access to raw materials or are prevented from buying them in a competitive market, get that chance.

Anthem Rings Out At McHenry Again

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15 (AP)—Miss Lucy Monroe sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" at dawn Sept. 13 from Fort McHenry in celebration of the writing of the national anthem 130 years ago during the bombardment of the historic fort.

The program, radiocast at 6:30 a. m., included Miss Monroe's reading of a special message sent from Brisbane, Austrialia, by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

This is the third consecutive year Miss Monroe has sung the anthem at dawn on the anniversary of its writing by Francis Scott Key.

Miss Monroe also read messages from Warren Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, and from Jean Brenner, National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

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Education

A Saturday Page

A New Order for the Schools of Britain

You have doubtless read articles on the British Education Act in our news columns We asked Mr. Dent to sum up and comment on outstanding points of the Act, especially for American readers.

By H. C. Dent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

When on August 3 the "Education Act, 1944" became law there began a new order in English education. A very different order from the old one, as the following summary of the main changes will show.

First, the entire system of public education is to be remodeled. Hitherto, this has been a collection of parts, which have overlapped yet left serious gaps; now, it is to be "organized in three progressive stages" — primary, secondary, and further education —of which the first two are to be compulsory, and the third made available, for everyone.

Secondary education, at present accessible to only about 10 per cent of the child population eligible by age, is to be thrown open to all. The age of compulsory attendance at school is to be raised from 14, first to 15, and later to 16, and all boys and girls who do not remain under full-time secondary education until 18 must receive part-time education up to that age. No tuition fees will be charged in any secondary school or part-time college maintained out of public funds.

Promote Education

Second, the provision of public education other than elementary (from 5 to 14) has hitherto been at the discretion of the public authorities; it is now made a statutory obligation upon them.

The President of the Board of Education was merely charged with the "superintendence of certain matters relating to education in England and Wales"; the Minister of Education who succeeds him has to "promote the education of the people of England and Wales." The local education authorities are, "under his control and direction," to "contribute towards the spiritual, moral, mental and physical development of the community" by securing that efficient education throughout the three stages is available for every boy and girl, man and woman in their areas.

Third, a far more responsible obligation than before is laid upon parents. Hitherto, the parent's duty has been to "cause his child, between the ages of 5 and 14, to receive efficient elementary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic"; now, he must, throughout the period of primary and secondary education, "cause him to receive efficient full-time education suitable to his age, ability and aptitude."

Religious Education

Fourth, religious education is made compulsory in all public primary and secondary schools. Every school day is to begin with collective worship (Church of England), and in every school religious instruction must be given. (Minorities of other faiths will, of course, observe this duty according to the tenets of their own religions, and the rights of parents who object to religious worship and instruction are safeguarded.)

Fifth, the scope of the School Medical Service, hitherto restricted largely to medical inspection and advice, is to be expanded to provide free treatment (optional) of almost every kind. Private schools may also use it by agreement.

Under the Act it becomes the duty of the local education authorities to supply milk and meals at school to all children desiring to take them. The war has proved the value of this measure.

Sixth, all private schools are to be inspected and registered, and the Minister has power to close any school of which the buildings or equipment are below standard, or the proprietor or any member of the staff not a fit person to have charge of children.

These fundamental changes in the structure of the English educational system carry with them a large number of important subsidiary changes which are either specifically indicated or implied by the provisions of the Act. There is to be a general stepping-up of standards of buildings and equipment; large provision of nursery schools; better care of physically or mentally handicapped children; smaller classes; varied kinds of secondary education; huge development of technical education; higher salaries for teachers; more generous allowances for students; encouragement of educational research.

An Important First Step

In short, both the quantity and the quality of public education in England and Wales are to be very substantially upgraded. And it may be taken for granted that similar Acts will soon be passed for Scotland and Northern Ireland, neither of which is covered by this Act. Of course, the passing of an Act of Parliament does not necessarily mean that the desired results follow immediately. This Act will take time and effort to bring into full operation; but it constitutes the all-important first step towards reform.

By itself, the "Education Act, 1944" would be immensely important as significant of the way in which Britain is facing the future. But it cannot be taken by itself. It is not an isolated piece of legislation, but the first of a series of major social reforms projected by the British Government with the support of—or rather, demanded by—the British people.

These measures, which are in active preparation, cover housing, town and country planning, employment, and social security. Each is intimately related to the others. Education rightly came first, for only a highly educated people can properly carry through modern social reform in a democracy, however enlightened the legislation providing for it may be.

Wide World

In One of Britain's Modern Kindergartens

This kindergarten pupil in one of Britain's modern schools in the south of England is benefiting by the progress in education which Britain has made during the war. Once many a beginner cried to go home. Today that is all changed. Small Joan is immediately made to feel at home in the homelike schoolroom, and becomes absorbed in a simple but educational game such as this nursery jigsaw puzzle.

Series on Music In the Home

Four articles on Music in the Home With the Child are scheduled for coming issues of the Education Page. This series, which begins next Saturday, Sept. 23, and will run on consecutive weeks, is written by Minna Franziska Holl, member of the staff of the Boston Conservatory of Music and particularly interested in enriching the home with informal music experiences. Presented with the series are lists of folksong books, of albums of records, and of books about musicians and operas, which Miss Holl herself uses in teaching children, their mothers, and music teachers.

Through the Editor's Window

Including a Gift for a Child

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been suggested that every Christmas box sent to a U. S. Serviceman overseas should include a small gift for a child. I think the idea was launched in a letter in Time, and quickly taken up and commented upon by The Living Church. I feel that it deserves even further support.

One need watch the news photographs from across the Atlantic only a short time to be convinced that American men as a class love children. Where there is a child in any public place and informal conversation may be carried on, there is nearly always a man who will notice him. On the Continent the plight of the children, and the sweet homeyness of them, too, have invariably attracted our young men. Many are the stories of shared rations, of gifts of chocolate and the inevitable chewing gum, of rides in jeeps, and of big brother and father acts.

* * *

Writing from Britain an English friend comments: "Your men carry with them a sense of home. I think it is because they so naturally move toward wherever a child is. It seems as if they all love and know children. They will stop anywhere to talk with a child and will take the utmost pains to provide some little gift for each one."

Most of the children in the war zones—in France, China, Italy, the Ukraine, and other gradually liberated areas, as well as in Britain and in the Chinese Interior—have had to go without the toys and treats that seem a right of childhood. War days are full of hardships for a child, in spite of the loving sacrifice of the grown-ups around him. To be sure, in the midst of those situations where children have no shoes, can go to school only irregularly for lack of clothes, or can't recall a time when they weren't hungry, it may seem superficial to talk of toys and little treats. Their needs are so much more urgent. Yet, because they are children, because it is their heritage to have a chance to play and to be free from anxiety over more serious needs like food and clothing, toys should be a part of their lives, especially in wartime.

* * *

Therefore, I hope the boxes going overseas between now and October 15 have many a small toy or gift tucked into them for a child. And it is not alone for the children's sake one wishes it. Around Christmas time thousands of G. I. Joes will be thinking yearningly of their own children, their younger brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews, back home, or even more of the little two-year-old they haven't yet seen. As they rumble through a devastated village in a great tank, or sit down against a heap of supplies to open the Christmas box it will help a lot to be able to take the tense look out of a pair of big brown eyes or to win a spontaneous smile of joy from some little fair-head. Christmas and home belong to children, and can be felt wherever giving is genuine and companioning between big folks and little folks is natural, informal, and helpful.

Preparing the Child for His School Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

Preparation for every event, whether business or the household tasks, is vastly important; and the foundation for the understanding of such a necessity may well be laid in the average school day. "How to enter into any experience" might well be included as a real study to be taught in our schools. And just as the article referred to above shows that by such preparation tears, willfulness, fear and confusion were replaced by joy, interest, information and the consciousness of being a part of, and having a part in, the family's experiences, so the proper preparation for each game, each subject, taught as an essential part of the school work, will help eliminate a need for disciplinary measures, poor interest in the work, and often tend definitely toward keeping all children in school throughout the course.

It is to be assumed that each morning in every schoolroom there are some children who have come with heavy hearts; a few have been rushed off to school with no careful and quiet preparation for the event; others may have come from homes where all is not harmonious; and still others come with bubbling and unconfined joy.

This group cannot be harmonized by a harsh rap on the desk nor by a sudden command, "Quiet now." There is work to be done if this group is to enter fully into all the day can hold for each of them. It is the moment in which the varying atmospheres of the differing homes must be blended into one new home with each individual important—each thought awakened; each emotion quieted and anticipation aroused for what the full meaning of the day may be.

It is said that when Rubinstein was teaching Josef Hoffman, he stopped Hoffman abruptly and said, "Did you begin?" Hoffman thought that he had—he had played the first few bars correctly —but he had not begun mentally nor spiritually. He had not entered into the spirit of the day's lesson and Rubinstein knew that there could be no beginning without the calmness, the alertness, the readiness that clears the thought of all tension and confusion so that the real tones behind the notes and bars might come through.

It is said that a baby hummingbird never falls out of its nest because it is trained to whirl its wings in the nest and on its edge until they form all but an invisible halo—then the bird takes off to sure flight.

Each school day is vital. Each child is living a day he will never live again. Its first moments determine the course of each brave little ship that is about to sail forth on a sea of great adventure. The first moment is as the little tug that takes the ship out to the open sea. Interest must be stirred; gratitude must be aroused; importance established; co-operation made prominent as a principle, not persons; happiness must pervade the atmosphere; selfless enthusiasm made to unify the whole body; mutual consideration fostered. Then the great ship, the individual child, ready to weigh anchor, is prepared to leave its tug and sail expectantly on that mighty sea of a great adventure —the school day.

Una B. Willard.

Postwar Jobs in Plastics

Anyone who is considering the Plastics Industry as a possible field for postwar employment will find helpful information in a six-page folder on "Occupations in Plastics" by Max Alpert, just published by Occupational Index, Inc., New York University, New York 3, N. Y. Single copies are 25 cents, cash with order.

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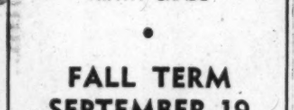

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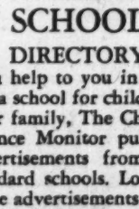

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The Home Forum

Your Ability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS the second night after an enemy submarine had been sighted by the merchant ship. Fear and tenseness gripped most of the crew. An officer paced the deck. Coming upon a serviceman who was sleeping peacefully with his life belt tucked under his head for a pillow, he awakened him, demanding how he could sleep in the presence of such imminent danger.

"I suppose I can sleep because I'm not afraid," was the calm reply. Upon further questioning, he explained: "You see, sir, my wife and my mother are praying for the safety of this ship and for me. I know that those prayers are heard, and I also know there is no power greater than prayer." Here was unwavering faith in God's omnipotence! The ship reached its destination safely, without any further sign of danger.

* * *

Jesus was sleeping on a storm-tossed ship when he was awakened by the disciples' demand, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" In response to this anxious plea he "arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm" (Mark 4:39). Recognizing the infinite power of God, divine Principle, as ever present and ever operative in man's behalf, Jesus feared no evil. He knew that divine Love, the sole power in the universe, controlled the waves. Knowing that Mind governs all its creation harmoniously, the Master could sleep peacefully, undisturbed by error's storm. His steadfast trust in God, omnipresent Mind, admitted no suggestion of fear.

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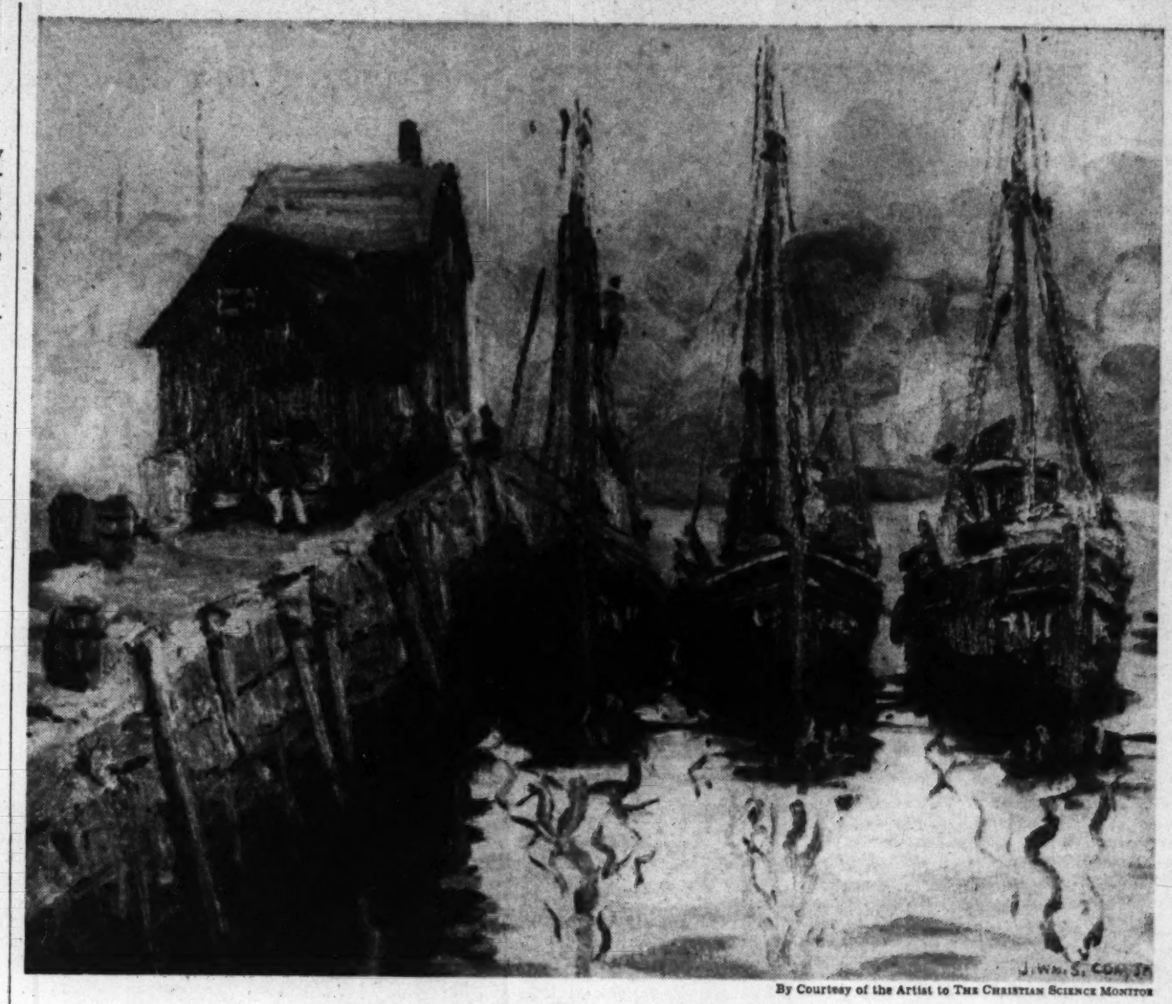
* * *

In moments of need and danger, when paralyzing fear threatens, let us remember that we have God-bestowed "power to think and act rightly," to do whatever it is our duty to do. Right thinking nullifies fear. Let us understandingly and confidently insist that God gives us the strength and ability to accomplish His will and purpose. Fear can be banished from human experience by the heartfelt recognition of God's presence and power.



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"GRAY DAY, ROCKPORT": *A Painting by J. William S. Cox, Jr.*

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Where God, all-pervading Principle, is, there peace and harmony prevail. Their opposites cannot be.

"'You possess sovereign power,'" Love whispers to the sorrowing heart, "to think rightly, to know that Life is eternal; that in Mind there can be no separation, no death." The light of Love, entering grief-filled human consciousness, banishes sorrow, and proves irrefutably that there is no loss in all God's universe. Spiritual man is immortal. All material sense testimony to the contrary, man dwells forever courageous, joyous, harmonious in Mind, and is safe and secure therein. All contrary evidence must necessarily be spurious, a delusion of the carnal mind to be seen as unreal.

"'You possess sovereign power,'" the Christ, Truth, counsels when sickness lifts its hydra head and threatens pain, inactivity, or even fatality, "to lift your thought above this illusion of material sense and claim your God-given heritage of health and freedom here and now." Man, made in Love's likeness, forever manifests the perfection and beauty of Mind.

* * *

We "possess sovereign power" to acknowledge spiritual man's immunity from all evil and his eternal at-one-ment with indestructible Life. Neither time nor space can hinder righteous prayer. It reaches its destination instantly, operates decisively, accomplishes effectively.

God alone has power. His ever-presence, filling all space, assures evil's forever absence. Good alone is real. God knows no opposition. He recognizes no opposite. He has none. God is All. Similarly man, the witness of ever-present good, cognizes no evil, knows no opposition. He is now and eternally the heir of abundant good, permanent peace, and ever-present harmony. Through spiritual discernment we are privileged to prove this, here and now.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch)

Uwe Bekwaamheid

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

HET WAS de tweede nacht nadat een vijandige duikboot door den koopvaarder was opgemerkt. Het meerendeel der bemanning verkeerde in angst en spanning. Een der officieren stapte het dek op en neer. Toen hij een soldaat, die rustig op zijn reddingsgordel bij wijze van hoofdkussen lag te slapen, passeerde, schudde hij hem wakker en vroeg hem hoe hij op zulk een oogenblik van dreigend gevaar kon slapen.

„Ik denk dat ik zoo rustig slapen kan, omdat ik niet bang ben", was zijn bedaard antwoord. Gevraagd naar de reden hiervan, gaf hij de volgende uitlegging: „Wel meneer, mijn vrouw en mijn moeder bidden voortdurend voor de veiligheid van dit schip en voor mij, ziet u! Ik weet, dat die gebeden worden verhoord; ook weet ik, dat er geen grootere macht dan het gebed is." Hier was een onwankelbaar geloof in de almacht van God! Het schip bereikte zijn bestemming in veiligheid, zonder eenig verder teeken van gevaar.

* * *

Jezus sliep in een door storm beloopen schip, toen zijn discipelen hem wekten met hun vraag: „Meester, bekommert het u niet dat wij vergaan?" Als antwoord op hun angstig geroep stond hij op en „bestrafte den wind en zeide tot de zee: Zwijg, wees stil; en de wind ging liggen, en daar werd groote stilte" (Marcus 4:39). Daar Jezus begreep, dat de oneindige macht van God, het goddelijk Beginsel, altijd aanwezig is en altijd ten behoeve van den mensch in werking treedt, vreesde hij het kwaad niet. Hij wist, dat de goddelijke Liefde, de eenige macht in het heelal, de golven beheerschte. Wetend, dat het Gemoed zijn geheele schepping in harmonie bestuurt, kon de Meester rustig doorslapen, zonder door den storm der dwaling te worden verstoord. Zijn onwankelbaar vertrouwen op God, het alomtegenwoordig Gemoed, liet zelfs geen zweem van vrees toe.

De Christelijke Wetenschap toont met nadruk de macht van geloovig bidden of geestelijk denken aan. Gelijk Jezus dit deed, ontkent ook zij de werkelijkheid van alle kwaad. Aan den soldaat, den matroos, den vliegenier —aan alle mannen en vrouwen—geeft de goddelijke Wetenschap de vertroostende verzekering: „Weet dan, dat gij onbeperkte macht bezit om het rechte te denken en te doen en dat er niets is, dat u uw erfdeel ontrooven en inbreuk op de Liefde maken kan." Zoo schrijft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, op blz. 3 van haar boek *Pulpit and Press.*

* * *

Laten wij in oogenblikken van nood en gevaar, als de angst ons dreigt te verlammen, niet vergeten, dat wij de ons door God geschonken macht bezitten „om het rechte te denken en te doen", om alles, wat onze plicht van ons moge vergen, te verrichten. Het rechte denken ontzenuwt allen angst. Laten wij met verstand en vertrouwen volhouden, dat God ons de kracht en de bekwaamheid geeft om Zijn wil en plan ten uitvoer te brengen. Alle angst kan uit de menschelijke ervaring verbannen worden door een diepgevoeld besef van Gods nabijzijn en macht. Waar God, het aldoordringend Beginsel, is, daar heerschen vrede en harmonie. Hun tegenstellingen kunnen daar niet zijn.

„‚Gij [bezit] onbeperkte macht'," fluistert de Liefde tot het treurende hart, „om het rechte te denken, om te weten dat het Leven eeuwig is; dat er geen scheiding, geen dood in het Gemoed kan zijn." Wanneer het licht der Liefde het met smart gevulde bewustzijn van den mensch binnendringt, verdrijft het alle hartzeer en bewijst het ontegenzeggelijk, dat er in het gansche heelal van God geen verlies kan voorkomen. De geestelijke mensch is onsterfelijk. Ongeacht al het tegengestelde getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen verblijft de mensch—moedig, vreugdevol en harmonisch —voor immer in het Gemoed, waar hij behouden en veilig is. Datgene, wat van het tegendeel hiervan getuigt, moet noodzakelijk onwaar zijn en is een zinsbegoocheling van het grofzinnelijk gemoed, waarvan men het onwerkelijke moet inzien.

„‚Gij [bezit] onbeperkte macht'," vermaant de Christus, de Waarheid, als ziekte haar hydra-hoofd opheft en ons met pijn, stilstand of zelfs doodsgevaar dreigt, „om uw gedachte boven deze begoocheling der stoffelijke zinnen uit te heffen en uw recht op uw door God geschonken erfdeel van gezondheid en vrijdom hier en nu te doen gelden." De mensch, die in de gelijkenis der Liefde geschapen is, brengt voor immer de volmaaktheid en schoonheid van het Gemoed tot openbaring.

* * *

Wij bezitten „onbeperkte macht" om te beseffen, dat de geestelijke mensch onvatbaar voor kwaad is en dat hij in alle eeuwigheid met het onverwoestbare Leven is vereend. Tijd noch ruimte kan gerechtig bidden tegenhouden. Het bereikt zijn bestemming oogenblikkelijk, werkt met beslistheid en volbrengt zijn zending met het beste gevolg.

Alleen God bezit macht. Zijn altijd-aanwezigheid, die alle ruimte vervult, verzekert ons, dat het kwaad altijd afwezig is. Alleen het goede is werkelijk. God kent geen tegenstelling. Hij erkent geen tegendeel. Hij heeft geen tegendeel. God is Alles. Gelijkerwijze erkent de mensch, de getuige van het altijd-aanwezige goede, geen kwaad en kent hij geen tegengestelde. Nu en in alle eeuwigheid is de mensch de erfgenaam van het overvloedige goede, van blijvenden vrede, en van immer aanwezige harmonie. Wij genieten het voorrecht dit door ons geestelijk onderscheidingsvermogen hier en nu te kunnen bewijzen.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

THE DAY really began the night before. It was then that the mist rolled in out of the east and blanketed the whole town in silver, silver which could not be hidden away. Silver which set responses in motion within the artist.

We spent hours on the pier after dark, observing lights and reflections and values. The sea out there had been rough and the fishermen had waited until they tied up to the pier for their evening meal. When supper was cooked, it was dark; so they ate under the light of the cabin lamps. They were toughened, brown men in that glow of foggy light. We supped on the sight. It was meat and drink to us. There were the masts, gaunt in the half light, with their seine nets swaying crazily, countering the slow ominous roll of the water. Beyond, the red and orange glow of the town fused warmth into the dampness; but soon this would not be, for townsfolk and guests alike would retire.

* * *

Next morning, equipped with our sketching kit, we were first to arrive at the pier, but it was not long before others came. The day grew. Sometimes there was a wet mist. At other times, the sun would momentarily appear and banish all the silver with a flood of gold. Then it would rain a little.

Quite a throng gathered. There were many more of the curious than of the painters. The spectator; too, found this a rare occasion. Within a few square feet, he could see all he wished. He could observe the same general motif being portrayed in as many compositions and techniques as there were artists present. Soon a class from one of the several teaching studios increased the populace by a dozen or two. Color greeted the eye on every hand. The gray was saturated with bright dots, moving forward to place brush on canvas and then stepping back a few paces to judge the effect.

The mist had brought out the green moss tones of weathered wood on the shacks. All of them did not have it. Only some. Others became a shade or two more brown, while roofs trembled with the reflection from the sky above.

* * *

The painting went forward. One quickly painted the boats; for, said he, we do not know how long they shall remain in. The lobster-pots, weighted down with bricks intended to hold them on the ocean floor, would stay. The buildings and the pier would be there after the boats had put to sea again. But we were only artists and knew not what sign the fishermen might read in the slight shift of the breeze. So the boats must be put down first. At the same time, the rest of the scene must be carefully indicated to give the proper relationship of tone and value.

Soon we had finished and then sketchpads were produced to catch other impressions of the great effort in this little space—effort to bring a bit of beauty to the hearts and thoughts of those who had not had the great fortune to see and revel in and marvel over this, one of nature's constant, unheralded performances.

J. W. S. C.

First Cold

A cold wind moves in the pines tonight.
Make ready! Make ready!
Its sound is an old familiar sound
And farmers stand between house and barn
To look at the hills by lantern light.
Be steady! Be steady!

A scud of cloud takes the sickle moon.
Not long! Not long!
It fills with shadows the stubble fields
And menfolk think of the strength of walls
Where the hand of storm will be falling soon.
Be strong! Be strong!

The pines are spires in a starlit sky.
Be bold! Be bold!
They have held the years, and straight they stand.
And men on gusty rounds of the dark
Mark stone's foundation and oak's broad ply.
The farms will hold.

CHARLES MALAM

From My Library Walls

THERE IS ONE photograph hanging on my library wall to which I turn frequently during the winter months, with a certain feeling of nostalgia. It is a panorama taken from the veranda of my summer home at Cape Cod.

Today, as I write these words, I am enjoying it in reality. One of the earliest philosophic conclusions my wife and I arrived at was that human beings require respite from the world's turmoil as much as the birds of the air need protection from the elements, so we found our sanctuary on Cape Cod. The house itself is set in the center of five acres of pine woods, well in from the road, on an elevation just above the marshland bordering the little tidal Herring River, and facing it. In front of me is a stretch of green lawn, broken by a tall pine tree, then a circular garden surrounding my sundial, divided into four beds brilliant with pink geraniums and heavy purple heliotrope. A bed of pink phlox lines off the top of the bank that leads down to the salt marsh, then a fringe of pines and oaks—thinned out to give full view of the green marshgrass and the mirroring little river that, with the tides, flows apparently backward and forward to the sea, only five minutes distant. But, you say, I am describing an Adirondack camp—yes; but with the added attraction of salt sea-breezes mingled with the fragrance of the pines, and nothing less than the Atlantic Ocean for a swimming pool. This is Cape Cod.

* * *

The high spot in our day is the *al fresco* breakfast on the veranda. At that time in the morning, the sun is reflecting myriads of dancing diamonds on the tranquil surface of the little river; in the late afternoon, it reflects the white Cape Cod houses on the opposite side. The birds take this moment for their morning ablutions in my bird bath, and a humming-bird times his visit to the honeysuckles to keep me company. There was a period when Henry, the toad, would hop up to the veranda from the flower-bed and gaze solemnly at us with bulging, blinking eyes, scorning the crumbs of toast with which we sought to intrigue his appetite, but every now and then making a sudden spring with open mouth.

Somehow, in the city, I never feel the tremendous changes in the design for living as I do at Cape Cod. This, I suppose, is partly due to the evolution my summer home has passed through since we first began to use it. We have watched the hand pump, with no plumbing, give way to the windmill and running water; then to the gas engine, and finally to the electric pump. We have passed from kerosene oil lamps to electric bulbs, from horse and buggy to automobile, not stopping to realize how quickly a luxury becomes a necessity. We have passed from itinerant market-wagons to chain stores (since ration days we have wished the itinerant wagons might return!); we have watched the old-fashioned country stores, with their go-as-you-please management, fold up and disappear as the typical old Cape Codders themselves gave way to modern business efficiency.

Otis Chase used to keep the hardware store here, years ago. One day I had occasion to patronize him. I found him "settin' and whittlin'" in front of his store. "Otis," I said, "I want a dozen inch-screws."

"Step inside and help yourself—drawers are marked," he drawled, still settin' and whittlin'. I found the drawer, but it contained only eight screws, which I took.

"Otis," I said as I went out, "there are only eight screws here; but perhaps I can make them do."

"That all there is in that drawer?" he demanded, at last growing interested.

I nodded.

"You put four of them screws back," he insisted. "What'll the next feller do if he don't find any at all!"

* * *

It used to be that we could get friendly aid from the native Cape Codders, when we opened up in the spring and put our place to sleep in the fall. Cy Hoskins was our loyal standby for years. He could do anything; but his value of himself as an artisan was expressed in a graded rate per hour. In the garden, or mowing the lawn, he estimated his service at fifty cents an hour; carpentry work was sixty cents. But, when Cy wielded a paint-brush, he became conscious of entering artistic circles, so the rate leaped to seventy-five cents an hour. This summer, boys of fourteen are asking $1.50 an hour, and getting it!

The Cape Cod sea-captains, from whom in the past I have collected so many salty reminiscences, are all gone now. They were not really old men when I knew them, but still in the prime of life. They had sailed the Seven Seas, bringing back to their Cape Cod haven priceless treasures and a sufficient sustenance for their remaining years. They properly took themselves seriously, and woe to anyone who tried to patronize them! Captain White lived in a typical Cape Cod house just above us. The "parlor" was filled with rare furniture he had brought home from the Orient, but he and his wife lived in the kitchen. He had a telephone put in, when that instrument was still considered "new-fangled," but he never used it. Mrs. White's chests were bulging with costly silks and linens from foreign shores, but they were never taken from the chests except to show to envious visitors.

* * *

The Captain's cow gave more milk than he could use, so he supplied a summer visitor. One year this lady had just returned from her first visit to Europe, with the usual enthusiasm of the neophyte. Chancing to meet Captain White, as he delivered the milk one morning, she bubbled over to him:

"Captain, I don't see how you Cape Codders stand it cooped up in this little village summer and winter. Why don't you go abroad—"

The Captain snorted, then looked at her steadily. "How many times have you been abroad, Ma'am?" he demanded.

"Why—why, once, but I've made up my mind—"

"Listen, Ma'am!" Captain White interrupted, "I've been around the world seven times; I've crossed the Atlantic and the Pacific more times than you have years—and, what's more, I won't supply you with no more milk."

* * *

All these and many other homely, happy memories come back to me as Army planes thunder over my head. Yes, it was the simple life then, and it is the simple life now—but not so simply lived. I shall take back with me a fresh supply of Cape Cod air and sunshine from which to draw during the winter months, and the panorama upon my library wall will keep the reservoir filled with the salt sea-breezes and the odor of pines.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

A Pleasant Way Of Learning

THE NAME OF DELFT IS, perhaps, best known abroad for the white and blue pottery that is made there. The craft was not a Dutch invention. It was introduced into the Netherlands from Italy more than four hundred years ago. At that early period the same workshops that turned out the fine ware known as Delft manufactured also tiles for wall decoration. But in the seventeenth century the makers of fine Delft left the manufacture of glazed tiles to the workshops that strove for mass production rather than quality.

The common wall tiles, on account of their cheapness, were treated with slight regard in former days. They were not worth saving when a house was demolished. Their makers were only too glad to see them smashed and thrown on the scrapheap. One of them had this rhyme on the signboard over his door:

Of making pots and tiles I boast,
And praise to them who break the most.

The Dutch housewife's craving for cleanliness found in these tiles an easily washable material which gave to her walls a bright gloss. But she liked them also because they served as picture books, from which the children could be taught their first Bible lessons and their first knowledge of history and geography. For these tiles were decorated with all sorts of pictures, and tiles that illustrated related subjects were sold in sets: sets of scenes from the Bible; natural history sets showing animals, birds, fish, plants; sets of the months of the year that showed the children what kind of work the farmers did from New Year's Day till New Year's Eve; sets of ships from which the little ones could learn the different kinds of seafaring craft; sets of portraits of Princes of Orange; sets of the various handicrafts; costume sets of foreign peoples about whom Dutch seafaring men told strange stories. That was an easy and pleasant way of learning, and the tiles had this advantage over books that dirty thumbs could not soil them and repeated thumbing could not tear them.
—From "The Land of William of Orange," by ADRIAAN J. BARNOUW. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Flight Faster Than Sound Projected in Hurtling Rockets of Future

Added Cost of 11 Billions Seen for Social Security

Research Council believes that sum will be added annually to nation's bill if Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill passes—Pay-as-you-go for old-age insurance advocated.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, if passed, may add $10,325,000,000 annually to the nation's social-security costs in years to come, according to Gerhard Hirschfeld, Director of the Research Council for Economic Security—an organization recently set up here to figure out just what such costs might be, and whether private enterprise could do the job better, more efficiently, and more cheaply than can the Federal Government.

This is in addition to some $200,000,000 now being paid out annually for old-age insurance, and present unemployment-benefit payments of about $525,000,000, making a grand total of $11,050,000,000, according to Mr. Hirschfeld's estimates.

None of this takes into consideration many other types of aid now being given, such as aid to the blind, to dependent mothers and children, etc.—which may or may not be considered as coming under the head of "social security," and which are not within the fields covered by the Wagner bill.

The Tax Foundation, of New York City, a nonprofit organization dedicated, among other things, to research looking toward simplification and improvement of the tax structure, recently has done some figuring and arrived at an amount slightly above that which Mr. Hirschfeld gives. In a publication called Social Security, Its Present and Future Fiscal Aspects, the Foundation estimates the total costs annually at $11,420,000,000.

Comparison of Costs

Broken down into each type of social security proposed under the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, these authorities see the total annual costs as follows:

Mr. Hirschfeld's estimate:

Old-Age Insurance by 1980, $6,200,000,000; permanent and temporary disability by 1960, $750,000,000; health insurance by 1960, $3,000,000,000; unemployment benefits by 1960, $1,050,000,000; maternity by 1960, $50,000,000. Total, $11,050,000,000.

Tax Foundation estimate:

Old-Age Insurance by 1980, $6,400,000,000; permanent disability by 1960, $700,000,000; temporary disability by 1960, $400,000,000; health insurance by 1960, $2,600,000,000; unemployment benefits by 1960, $1,300,000,000; maeernity by 1960, $20,000,000. Total, $11,420,000,000.

Three Factors

By 1980, when the peak for old-age security disbursements should have been reached, the nation should have a minimum annual income of about $100,000,000,000, Mr. Hirschfeld thinks. There may be ups and downs, but the average minimum, he believes, will be $100,000,000,000.

His cost figures for social security have been arrived at by considering three factors, he explains: (1) population; (2) provisions of the law; (3) economic conditions.

Mr. Hirschfeld holds to the belief that a "pay-as-you-go" plan of paying for social security, particularly for old-age insurance, is better than the present reserve plan.

As presently conducted, only a very small fraction of the amounts collected for old-age insurance are being paid out in benefits. The balance goes into a reserve fund for future needs. But it doesn't stay there. The Government, and rightly so, Mr. Hirschfeld agrees, uses the reserve for other things—right now for things needed to win the war, principally. It wouldn't be good business, of course, to let such a tremendous fund lie idly by in a vault. In lieu of the money, the Government deposits I. O. U.'s in the form of bonds or promissory notes—to be taken up in the future when enough persons reach retirement age, to make use of the funds necessary.

But, contends Mr. Hirschfeld, when that time comes and the Government has to replace the "borrowed" funds, it will have to collect them from the people, and under some other name than "social security" or "old-age insurance." There will have to be additional general taxes, he holds.

Huge Reserve Fund

Mr. Hirschfeld contends that this method causes confusion in the fiscal practices of the nation. It would be better, he declares, if only enough contributions toward old-age security were collected today to care for present needs—and enough tomorrow to take care of tomorrow's needs. Then there would be no huge reserve—no changing of labels. The presence of such a big reserve puts temptation in the way of politicians, he thinks.

His arguments for a "pay-as-you-go" plan apply chiefly to old-age benefits. It wouldn't be needed so much in the case of compulsory health insurance, Mr. Hirschfeld points out, because contributions collected for it would be promptly used up to pay benefit claims. There would be no huge reserve.

The Research Council for Economic Security is an independent organization, Mr. Hirschfeld states. It is studying the cost and economic consequence of social security in its compulsory form. These studies are being financed by various interests—insurance companies, taxpayers, industries, and others. The Council does not distribute any of its own findings. They are, rather, placed at the disposal of these outside organizations.

'When the Lights Go On Again . . .'

'Big Ben' and Its Famous Tower in London as Seen by Night in Normal Times

The lights of London are to go on again tomorrow after the great metropolis has lain under a thick cloak of darkness for five years. "Lamps are going out all over Europe. We shall not see them lighted again in our time," said the late Viscount Grey when, as Foreign Secretary, he saw the hostilities open in World War I. But the lighting up of London and most of Britain in the present hour of approaching victory brings a refreshing new hope to the British people after their years of herculean struggle.

'Jets' May Blaze Path To Fantastic Speeds

Extraordinary wartime progress in aerodynamics, electronics, television, and flame propulsion spurs development of plans for revolutionary changes in field of postwar transport.

By Maj. Jean H. DuBuque
United States Army Air Corps Reserve
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York to Shanghai in six hours!

Transport planes that fly faster than the speed of sound!

Great passenger-carrying rockets hurtling from one end of the earth to the other!

Are these and other "Buck Rogers fantasies" of today likely to become the realities of tomorrow as a result of the extraordinary progress made in aviation during the present war?

Few questions are as fascinating and few as provocative.

However, with the phenomenal advance in aerodynamics, electronics, television, rocket and jet propulsion, technological experts and air-minded individuals are attempting to penetrate the veil of the future and envision the possible utilization of these remarkable developments in furthering the science of aeronautics.

Goal Not Too Remote

Natural scientific thought has long been interested in the potentialities of subsonic and supersonic flight (flight near or exceeding the velocity of sound), but until today the motive power needed to accomplish these phenomena has been theoretical or demonstrable only on a minor scale. With the recent advent of the rocket and jet propulsion engine in aircraft, the probability of achieving this ultimate goal is not too remote or too impractical.

Before man ventures into the outer atmospheric belts of the earth to fly at super-speeds, many problems of aerodynamics, structural design to prevent distortion and buckling of his conveyance, boundary layer control, and so on, must be solved. The prime value of extreme high speeds is lost unless high altitude is attained before applying the motive power, since near the earth low propulsive speeds result in excessive fuel consumption and poor performance.

Assuming that these initial aerodynamic and engineering problems will be worked out in the future, a brief picture of the possible commercial and military aspects of subsonic and supersonic flight may be presented.

Application to Commercial Aviation:

It is not believed that rocket or jet propulsion will revolutionize the conventional forms of commercial air transportation for some years to come. The excessive cost of operation, except for trips of thousands of miles, would be prohibitive. Since most air-line operation depends upon short hauls to make a profit and in view of the inefficient operation of jet and rocket propulsion at low altitudes, the utilization of these motive powers would prove impractical.

There is, however, one early possibility of applying jet and rocket propulsion to commercial aircraft—to act as an auxiliary means of assisting the take-off when carrying heavy loads or when operating out of small airports surrounded by hazards such as mountains, high buildings, power lines, etc. Unquestionably, this field is being explored for adaptation in postwar aviation.

With the emphasis being laid on international air travel after the war, stratosphere flying in commercial aircraft using rocket or jet propulsion engines may be introduced on a small scale. For example, if passengers desire to fly from New York to Shanghai it would be advantageous to traverse this great distance in the stratosphere. The time element would be reduced to only a few hours and the passengers would ride in pressurized comfort in the calm of rarefied atmosphere far above the turbulence of the lower air strata and beyond the reach of the heaviest storms. Before this epochal day arrives, there is still much to be accomplished in the realm of scientific knowledge and research and development.

Application to Military Aviation:

Since military aircraft experimentation and development has led the way, in many cases, to improved design and performance of commercial aircraft, the future possibilities of subsonic and supersonic flight in combat airplanes is entirely feasible. Fetters fall in this connection since operating costs and flight duration, although important factors, are secondary to the achievement of superior speed, altitude and fire power for intercepting enemy aircraft on a mission of destruction.

Research and experimental activities in the initial phases of mastering high-speed stratosphere flight will no doubt be confined to small interceptor or fighter types of aircraft. The customary "bugs," attendant on new and radical developments, must be eradicated before advancing to the larger and more complicated bomber type.

In designing the jet or rocket-propelled stratosphere fighter, exhaustive experiments with wind-tunnel models may disclose that a projectile-shaped airplane would be the logical first step in the project. The low resistance of a shell to drag and its ability to withstand great compressibility, shock waves that build up in front of the nose when it is moving at sonic speed are well-known to ballistic experts. (When the local airflow at any point along a body reaches the velocity of sound, compressibility occurs which breaks down the streamline flow resulting in a sudden decrease in speed and a quick rise in pressure and temperature.)

Maximum Lift Needed

The next logical step in the development of the stratosphere fighter would probably be to calculate the thickness and strength of the skin needed to resist friction, distortion and wrinkling when subjected to terrific pressure changes brought about by increasing and decreasing speed. It would be disastrous to fly such an airplane if the structure would cave in like an egg shell under varying conditions of operation.

A further step might involve the study of wing surfaces required to provide maximum lift and aerodynamic efficiency for full control at low propulsive speeds. It is obvious that a pointed nose airplane without sufficient wing area would possess a minimum of lift. Therefore, it would be essential to have a main wing panel and perhaps others of varying sizes — consistent with desired performance—plus special lift devices such as flaps, slots, and so on, to insure satisfactory flight characteristics when operating near the ground.

As a consequence, the above compromises impose new problems. If high lift and controlability are essential for take off, climb and landing, then the prime object for developing such an aircraft is neutralized. The methods employed to provide maximum lift would retard to a relative degree the forward speed when flying at extreme altitudes.

To overcome these difficulties, it may be possible to fold certain of the wings back into the fuselage after the desired altitude is attained until ready to approach for a landing. This would enable the fighter to reach optimum speed at operating levels, since the reduced wing area would cut down the lift and decrease the drag.

Maneuverability Essential

Undoubtedly, the stratosphere fighter may employ rocket propulsion since the engine is self-contained and not dependent like the jet engine upon the extraction of air by frontal vents to provide its motive power. The main problem involved in this instance is storage aboard the fighter of sufficient fuel to attain maximum altitude, range, and flight duration. Present rocket engines are noted for excessive fuel consumption—especially at low speeds.

Perhaps a method may be provided to tow the fighter—similar to that employed in glider operations—to a certain altitude and then release it for flight under its own power. It depends upon how much time is required to conduct this procedure, particularly in combat operations when an enemy is approaching in the stratosphere at a very high speed. Of course, if ultra-scientific detecting devices can screen an enemy hundreds of miles away, this problem becomes secondary.

Maneuverability and controllability pose major difficulties. Too many surfaces projecting in the air stream reduce speed and affect operation. The expulsion of the jet stream might be harnessed by means of a movable nozzle in the stern (ball and socket principle) for controlling turns, climbs, and glides. By moving the nozzle to the right the jet stream will turn the fighter in that direction; raising the nozzle will cause the fighter to climb and vice versa.

Since high speeds and high altitudes will demand improved avigation devices and instruments for locating and following the progress of the enemy in the upper reaches of the sky, undoubtedly electronics and television in a new form may be introduced. To return swiftly and directly to his base, the stratosphere fighter pilot must utilize every mechanical means to penetrate the obscuring haze found in the lower air layers, since his range and time aloft is limited to his fuel capacity.

To the average person, the future development of such a fighter may seem fantastic, yet a comparison may be drawn between the first Wright machine of 1903 and the remarkable aircraft of today. In the twenties and thirties proponents of unorthodox types of airplanes were labeled "Jules Vernish." Scientific research and engineering development have surmounted unbelievable difficulties in aerodynamics and structural design and hold forth the promise of more startling things to come. It might be borne in mind that theories today are actualities tomorrow.

Law Hits Illegal Possession By Japanese of Coast Farms

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

California's Alien Land Law is operating during the absence of all Japanese-Americans from the coastal areas to wrest from alien Japanese farm lands possessed illegally. The wresting process is not on a wholesale or large-scale basis, as has been presumed by some.

A situation so unique has set up certain misconceptions and misapprehensions, and a wave of these has grown up around the State's escheat proceedings designed to take away lands fraudulently owned or leased by Japan-born subjects of the Mikado.

In recent weeks one California reader wrote:

"The State of California . . . has instituted escheat proceedings against several American-Japanese landowners. If these efforts are successful, the land will revert to the State without compensation, and the ranches themselves will be snatched up by 'native sons.'

"The first one attacked in this neighborhood is owned by a young Nisei (American-born) woman with one brother in the Army, now hospitalized, another about to be drafted, a sister in nurses' cadets, and another (the wife of a serviceman) now working for the United Charities in Chicago."

Legitimate Owners Safe

Officials explain that no Japanese-American or other American who actually and legitimately owns land in California will intentionally suffer loss.

Only those persons who have let their names be falsely and illegally used to aid an evasion of the State's Alien Land Law will suffer even a theoretical loss. Actual ownership of the land in question by an alien Japanese must be proved by the State in a court of law before the property can be seized in the name of the State.

The alien Japanese whose property ownership is contested under the law are given every opportunity to appear in court and defend their rights, represented by attorneys.

The Attorney General of California, Robert Kenny, whose office is a prime mover in the escheat proceedings, has in his personal creed this declaration: "I am against people who push other people around, whether they flourish abroad or in our own country." Those who know the Attorney General best say he means exactly that, whether the pushees be citizen or alien, of light skin or dark.

Cases Are Civil, Not Criminal

Associated with the Attorney General's staff in the escheat proceedings are the district attorneys of the various counties concerned. Representatives of both offices prepare the cases, call the principals and witnesses into court, and present the facts. The cases are civil in character, not criminal.

Less than half a dozen such cases have been carried to completion since 1939, when the Pacific Coast began to become especially conscious of that portion of its population which was of Japanese origin. It is estimated by officials close to the procedure that fewer than 30 cases now are pending throughout the State.

Theodore A. Westphal, Jr., and Everett Mattoon, Deputy Attorney Generals, have engineered most of the cases for the State since the complaints began to be received in 1939.

In a typical case of illegal ownership, Mr. Westphal points out, it is shown that the profits of the property have gone to the alien who is the actual owner, that his business transactions have been performed by and for himself. His banking connections and transactions become valid evidence.

Alien Occupies Land

In such a typical case the alien Japanese lives on the property involved, works it as an agriculturist, and gives no accounting in any way to those friends or relatives who have permitted him to use their name to evade the law.

The Alien Land Law was "tightened" by the State Legislature in 1943 so that any landowner who knowingly leases or rents his land to an alien ineligible to citizenship forfeits his title to the State.

This "tightener" narrows the field of possible injustice to Japanese-Americans who have been mere "dummies" in an evasion of the Alien Land Law, for it could hardly be presumed that the Japanese-American had leased or rented his land to an alien Japanese without knowing that the other was an alien.

Gestapo Hand Seen in Killing Of Anti-Nazis

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Berlin announcement, according to which Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid and Ernest Thaelmann, two top-ranking left-wing politicians of the pre-Hitler era, were killed in an Allied air raid on Weimar sounds about as credible as the story of the Reichstag fire or the Katyn mass murders.

Of all the details mentioned in the Berlin story only two can be considered true to the facts.

It is correct that Dr. Breitscheid and Herr Thaelmann were prisoners in the Buchenwald concentration camp near Weimar, and there is no reason to doubt that they are no longer alive.

The first moot point in the official story is the date of the event. Allied fliers did raid Buchenwald in August, but not, so far as is known, on the 28th. The attack took place on the 24th. It is not likely that German authorities would make a mistake concerning so recent a date unless, of course, there were two different dates involved in the story—the date of the raid and that on which Dr. Breitscheid and Herr Thaelmann were killed.

It is just as strange that Berlin waited with the announcement until 16 days after the raid, provided it was the 16th and not the 20th. It is difficult to see what caused that delay. An earlier disclosure could have done no harm. On the contrary, the sooner after the event had come, the greater would have been the effect on the presumably still numerous followers of the former Social-Democratic and Communist leaders.

[The Buchenwald raid was reported on Aug. 31. It was disclosed that damage was inflicted upon the camp workshops and the administrative buildings and that part of the camp's walls were wrecked, as a result of which 326 of the prisoners escaped.]

Yet the most cogent reason for considering the Berlin story a fake is the fact that the deliberate liquidation of Dr. Breitscheid and Herr Thaelmann fits perfectly into all that has become known about Nazi plans for postwar action.

Aware of the impending military collapse, Nazi leaders have made elaborate preparations to transfer vital parts of their organization underground.

By working with the methods they learned in the occupied countries, they count on maintaining their grip on a considerable portion of the people. However, they also know that their success will depend not only on the rescue of their own leaders but also, and even more so, on the previous elimination of all potential anti-Nazi leaders.

And this would be one reason why Dr. Breitscheid, pacifist, former head of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag, and long-time delegate to the League of Nations, and Herr Thaelmann, leader of the German Communists, would have to be "liquidated."

In the case of Dr. Breitscheid, the Pétain Government shares with Heinrich Himmler in the guilt. For Dr. Breitscheid, who had escaped to France early in 1933 and to Unoccupied France in the summer of 1940, was arrested by Vichy policemen in February, 1941, and surrendered to German authorities.

Herr Thaelmann was arrested in March, 1933, and was one of the main defendants in the Reichstag fire trail. Although he was acquitted by the court, he had been kept in prisons and concentration camps.

Years before the war, SS guards in German concentration camps told prisoners that should anything happen to the Hitler regime, they, the prisoners, would not live to enjoy it.

It would seem that quite possibly the passing of Dr. Breitscheid and Herr Thaelmann proves how seriously that threat was meant.

It may also indicate that the Nazis feel their time is growing short.

Women on Staff Of Horror Camp

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 16

The notorious Majdonek extermination camp near Lublin had a staff that included German women whose specialty was torturing women prisoners, the Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission for Investigation of German Crimes charged today.

A communiqué of the Commission, radiocast from Moscow, asserted the camp had a capacity of 45,000 prisoners, and a report sent to Berlin on a special occasion announced 18,000 executions in a single day.

N. J. Ruling Bars Free Rides For Private School Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16 — Transportation of parochial school children and pupils of other nonprofit schools at public expense, as authorized by an Act of the 1941 New Jersey Legislature, has been set aside by a branch of the State Supreme Court as unconstitutional.

The Court, in a decision handed down on Sept. 14, divided on the question, Justice Charles W. Parker writing a majority opinion and Justice Harry Heher filing a dissent. Justice Joseph Perskie was the third member of the branch passing upon the issue.

The Act was challenged by A. R. Everson, Ewing Township resident, and Executive Vice-President of the New Jersey State Taxpayers Association. He was joined in the suit by the American Civil Liberties Union. Directly at issue was a resolution of the Ewing Township Board of Education authorizing expenditures of approximately $859 for the transportation of nonpublic school children last year.

"We conclude," said the majority opinion, that "the resolution under review must be set aside on the fundamental grounds the amendment of 1941 is a violation of Paragraph 6, Section 7, of Article 4 of the Constitution which reads: 'The fund for the support of free schools and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the Treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except as much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of free public schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the Legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever.'"

Justice Heher, taking exception to the majority reasoning, said:

"I cannot accept the view that the mere transportation of pupils to private schools over a route already established for the conveyance of public school children constitutes a gift, donation or appropriation of money by the State or a municipal corporation 'for the use of a society, association or corporation.' . . .

"Here, the school districts did not operate the transports. The challenged resolution provides for conveyance 'by way of public carriers'; and the parents were reimbursed directly for the fares thus expended. This provision is in the exercise of what I deem to be an unquestionable public function."

Nazi Internment Camp Called Well Conducted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The War Department reported that the German internment camp at Vittel, known as Front Stalag 194, has been visited repeatedly by representatives of the International Red Cross who reported that it was well conducted.

Little information was available here on the camp. A report dated Aug. 17 said there were 358 "residents" of the camp, but it was not clear whether these were individuals or families. Last February the Red Cross reported 180 American family units at the camp. Neither the State nor War Departments had the names of the present internees.

The camp, for civilians, occupied some of the hotels of Vittel, formerly a fashionable spa.

What's in a Name?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Vt., Sept. 16—A new City Directory for Bristol discloses there is no one residing here whose family name is Dewey, but there is a Roosevelt. His name is Dewey Roosevelt. He is a lumber mill employee.

Tigers, Yanks Have Edge On Strength of Old Adage

NEW YORK Sept. 16 (AP)—It's a tried and true baseball adage that a straight line from home plate to center field measures the strength or weakness of a ball club. On that basis Detroit and New York should have the American League race to themselves.

Detroit has Paul Richards a capable veteran, as it's No. 1 catcher. Richards is the only receiver to have thrown out Snuffy Stirnweiss, the New York Yankee's base-stealer, more than once this season, having done it three times.

Mayo's Improvement

Richards, an ex-manager, also is credited for the remarkable improvement shown by Pitcher Hal Newhouser. Eddie Mayo's comeback at second base after having been banished to the minors by the Philadelphia Athletics has been one of the bright spots of the Detroit season.

A sparkplug in the infield with his aggressive play, Mayo and Shortstop Joe Hoover have teamed up to lead the circuit in double plays. Roger Cramer, in center field, with his September .500 batting surge and masterly defensive play, completes a strong center line for the Tigers.

Mike Garbark's excellent work in taking Rollie Hemsley's place as the Yankee's chief catcher has been a much overlooked factor in the club's late rush. Garbank was considered a year away from major league caliber last spring, but has raised both his hitting and handling of pitchers to the required heights.

Johnny Lindell, the reformed pitcher now playing center field, represents much of Manager Joe McCarthy's batting punch.

Trouble Behind Plate

St. Louis has had trouble behind the plate and unexpected leaks around the middle of the infield, where Don Gutteridge and Vern Stephens have fallen off from their early summer play. Either Mike Kreevich or Milt Byrnes is a capable center gardener, but neither is a robust hitter.

Boston's catching department was hurt by the induction of Hal Wagner and the departure of second baseman Bobby Doerr was a telling blow despite Jimmy Bucher's hustling. George Metkovich, in center, boasted a 25-game hitting streak that was stopped by Washington only last night, but leaves something to be desired as a fielder.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Marvin "Bud" Ward won national amateur golf championship beating Ray Billows, 7 and 5, at Glenview, Calif.

Grid Natural Arrives Year Late in West

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—A football natural that unfortunately is a year late—Michigan vs Iowa Seahawks—highlighted a college grid program today that called for 20-odd games throughout the country, most of them in Western Conference territory.

A year ago the Wolverines and the Seahawks lost only to mighty Notre Dame and were ranked second and third nationally in the Associated Press poll. A meeting then probably would have packed the Michigan Stadium and drawn the undivided attention of every sports fan.

Today was different. Virtually all last year's players were gone and the game had to share interest with what happened in the exciting American League baseball scramble. Some 25,000 were expected at Ann Arbor to watch the start of Fritz Crisler's seventh year as Michigan coach. The Seahawks are coached this year by Lieut Commander Jack Meagher, who turned out good teams at Rice and Auburn before the war.

The game between Great Lakes, tutored by Lieut. Paul Brown, Ohio State coach last fall, and Fort Sheridan at Great Lakes also was of interest.

Austus Football Rules Published in Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The eagerly awaited rules governing Austus football arrived from Melbourne in the last mail and will be published by MacGregor-Goldsmith, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, in its Sports Book.

Ern Cowley, author of the rules, did an excellent job of assembling, preparing, and writing the material for the U. S. A. edition, the expense of which was generously defrayed by Sir Frank Beaurepaire (M.L.C.), a former Lord Mayor of Melbourne, and the greatest swimmer yet developed in Australia. On the cover is the caption: "Presented to the Allied Services in the interests of International Sport and Goodwill."

Many Thanks

Cowley generously gives thanks to those who rendered invaluable assistance in launching the game on its laudable mission of increasing good will between the United States and Australia. Appreciation is especially expressed for the efforts of the Special Services Division of the United States Marines, the officers mentioned being: Lieut. Col. John E. Linch, Adjutant, H. Q.; Capt. John Thomason, Gunner Howard Walker, Sergt. John Smolka, and Corp. William C. Jost, and the members of the first American Austus team. Thanks was also extended to Capt Alex. Eager, representing Australian I. F. Amenities.

A short history of the international game tells that it was inaugurated as a wartime emergency during the residence in Melbourne in 1943 of the United States Marines. The servicemen required sports activities apart from physical training, and the Americans and Australians were also anxious to meet on the football field. Two attempts were made to popularize the American game, but the lack of sufficient equipment and the time to properly prepare for the game constituted insurmountable difficulties.

However, the keenness of the Americans and Aussies to meet in football was not to be denied, and eventually through the medium of Austus rules the wish became a reality.

Jost a Star

Results exceeded expectations, and the players and spectators were thrilled at the happy combination of Australian rules and the American game. The Aussies were able to play their natural game of long kicking and high marking (catching), plus the clever kicking to a teammate on the run, while the Americans, unhampered by the pass restrictions of their own game, revelled in the rules that permitted each member to receive a pass and allowed passing at any and all times.

Of the five games played in 1943 the Marines won three and in doing so demonstrated a quickness to adapt themselves to the Australian phases of the game that surprised the writer, who played major league football in Melbourne. Also the accuracy in passing for goal, all from distances greater than 20 yards, was remarkable, the greatest display being that given on the Richmond ground on August 15 when the Marines scored 12 goals out of a possible 15. In commenting on the play of the Marines, Cowley especially mentioned the unerring accuracy of Jost in passing for goal; Adamczyk's splendid ball handling and accuracy in passing, and Mayer's dash, judgement and throwing ability. However, the whole 18 combined well in making position with speed and accuracy.

The historic picture of the first American Austus team also appears in the book, the members being: H. Walker (manager), J. Socko, Pat Rooney, Mike Polak, Dick Huckell, Bob Harmon, Red Schein, Jim Hogan, Jim Carpenter, D. Thomas, D. Painter, A. Helixon, Jim Faulkingham, G. Freedland, W. Evans, R. Mingins, Bill Jost (captain), F. Skowronski, G. Kinkel, E. Mayer, T. Hillman, W. Adamczyk, C. Powers, and Alf Riccio.

H. Archie Richardson

Many Deserving Candidates In Both Basebeball Leagues

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The newspapermen sitting around the press room at Braves Field had been talking about the tight American League race and how tough it was, even at this advanced stage of the season, to guess the eventual winner, and one of them said: "Speaking of tough things to pick, how about the winners of the most valuable player awards? I wouldn't enjoy being on those committees this year."

Competition in that direction should be real close, at that. Candidates are numerous, and it will be no easy task for the 24 writers on the National and American League committees to single out the top men. In fact, if there ever is to be a dead heat, this would seem to be the time.

Musial vs. Walker

In the National League there are such worthy opponents as Dixie Walker of the Dodgers and Stan Musial of the Cardinals, who all year have been staging a two-man battle for the batting crown; Bill Nicholson of the Cubs, a one-man gang at the plate and the most potent single distance punch in the game today; big Mort Cooper, again a 20-game winner at St. Louis, and Bucky Walters, Cincinnati's ace, who among other things has beaten the flag-bound Cards half a dozen times.

The race between Musial and Walkers will be closer than you think. True, Stan, despite his current layoff due to injury, will be with a championship outfit and favoritism generally rides with the champ. But he had it last year; and Walker, in the twilight of his career, will be the sentimental choice because he has never had it. Too, Dixie at this writing seems a pretty sure winner in the batting race.

Good Hitter

Favoritism in the American League points in several directions. Detroit has Dizzy Trout and Hal Newhouser, a pitching team which a majority of ball players think will carry the next World Series to Briggs Stadium. Of the two, Trout probably deserves the edge because of his all around value. He is a good hitter.

But the Browns have Vern Stephens, the powerhoue at shortstop; the Red Sox are aware of the value of Bobby Doerr, Bob Johnson and, of course, Tex Hughson; and New York has its George Stirnweiss, a firecracker on the bases and a tough little fellow to eliminate at bat. George is the spark of the Yankee attack. Once he gets on base, it takes a tight defense to keep him from scoring.

Dodgers Here

Meanwhile, local interest is divided between the Braves-Dodgers series at Allston and the Red Sox-Senators clashes at Griffith Stadium, Washington. . . Two again tomorrow for the Braves and the Durochermen. . . The Sox slipped to 3½ contests off the Yankee pace last night when defeated by the Senators, 5-2, who got to Clem Dreisewerd for three runs in the first inning. . . Apparently the opposition is still "calling" most of Clem's pitches. . . The Sox realize this, but hesitate to change him in the heat of the flag race, thinking they might confuse him and ruin him altogether. . . The time for such schooling is during spring training.

As the Yanks remained idle yesterday, the standing this morning showed the Browns and Tigers both half a game out. . . Incidentally, this recent lay-off may be just what Luke Sewell needed to rally his Browns. . . Hal Newhouser yesterday won his 25th game, but Dizzy Trout failed in his try for the same figure. . . That duel between the Cubs and Giants for fourth place in the N. L. is interesting, if you happen to come from either Chicago or New York.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

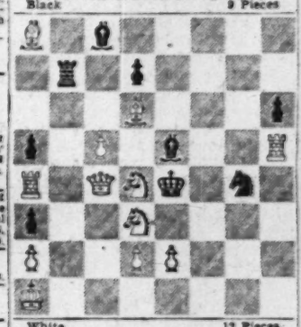
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

September 16, 1944

Problem No. 2707

By Edward L. Deiss, Covington, Ky.

Black 9 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

B1b5/1r1p4/3Bp/p1P1b2R/R1QKtk1kt1/-p2K1t4/P2PP2/K7

White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, North American Problem Composing Tourney, 1939. This is the first of a series of problems by this composer, presented through the kind co-operation of the composer and E. W. Allen, Mr. Deiss celebrated his 53d birthday Sept. 15.)

Problem No. 2708

By Edward L. Deiss

Black 6 Pieces

White 7 Pieces

8/3Qpb1/2K1Jkt/1Kt1p4/1Pb4/p1B5/kT/-2KR4

White to play and mate in three

(Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 16, 1936. "Very pretty key, excellent variety.")

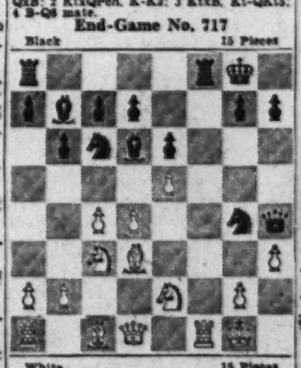
Solutions to Problems

No. 2705.	Q-K7		
No. 2706.	1. Kt-R3		R-Kt5
	2. B-K5		RxQ
	1.		
	2. Kt-Kt5ch		PxKt
	1.		
	2. QxQRch		Q-R7, B5
	1.		
	2. P-B3ch		Q-R6
	1.		
	2. Kt-Kt5ch		Q-Q6
	1.		
	2. Kt-Q6ch		

End-Game No. 716. White wins: 1 B-R3, QxB; 2 Kt xQPch, K-K3; 3 Kt xB, Kt-QKt5; 4 B-Q6 mate.

End-Game No. 717

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Stieglheim vs. Miller, London, 1922. The latter's attacking development triumphs.)

Fine Exhibition

The most successful event of the season scheduled by the Washington Chess Divan was an exhibition of 10-second blindfold chess by Reuben Fine playing 16 of the club's strongest players, with only Fine playing without sight of the boards. This took place Aug. 30 and Fine made the amazing score of 9½-½. Donald Mugridge secured the draw, after recovering from a bad position in which Fine overlooked winning a Knight.

Among the experts to fall before Fine's accurate and steady play were Oscar Shapiro, Norton Lone, and Martin Stark, all of whom formerly played in Boston chess circles.

Ventnor Game

Washington's representative in the Ventnor City Tournament of last July was Martin C. Stark, Harvard expert of about 10 years ago and former District of Columbia champion. He finished fifth, losing two games, winning three, and drawing two. Here is one of his successes.

French Defense

Rauch	Stark	Rauch	Stark
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	12 PxP	Q-Kt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Kt-K2(a)	B-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 R-B3	Q-Kt5ch
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	16 K-Q	Kt xKP
5 P-K5	P-KR3	17 Q-B4	Kt xR
6 B-Q2	BxKt	18 QxKt	CastlesQR
7 PxB	Kt-K5	19 P-B4	B-R5ch
8 P-KR4	Kt xB	20 K-B	Q-R5ch
9 KxKt	P-QB4	21 K-Kt	PxP
10 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3	22 Kt-BP	Q-Q5
11 R-R3	Kt-B3	23 PxQ	B-Q4
12 B-Q3	PxP	Resigns	

(a) A blunder which gives Black an opening.

National League

	Games Behind	Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to play
	St. Louis	86	42	.672	17
14	Pittsburgh	81	55	.596	18
18½	Cincinnati	78	59	.569	19
22½	Chicago	76	63	.551	18
23	New York	63	73	.463	18
39	Brooklyn	56	80	.412	18
39½	Boston	55	80	.407	19
41	Philadelphia	53	81	.396	20

Results Sept. 15

Chicago 9, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.
New York 8, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 7, New York 3.
Cincinnati 1, Pittsburgh 2.
Boston vs. Brooklyn, postponed.

American League

	Games Behind	Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to play
	New York	78	61	.553	17
½	St. Louis	76	62	.551	16
½	Detroit	76	62	.551	16
2½	Boston	73	65	.529	16
11	Cleveland	66	73	.475	15
13	Philadelphia	64	73	.469	13
13½	Chicago	63	73	.457	16
15	Washington	59	80	.424	15

Results Sept. 15

Washington 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 3 (12 Inns.).
Detroit 9, Cleveland 1.

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Brittany COFF

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Negro as Opera Singer

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Although there have been American Negroes in music since Colonial times, the Negro opera singer is a relatively new figure on the American musical scene. Our best known Negro concert vocalists have not been opera singers, though they have not hesitated to include opera airs in their programs, along with German, French, Russian and Italian songs, often sung in the original languages. The great operatic composers simply have not written roles for Negroes or roles that were suitable for portrayal by Negroes in casts that were otherwise made up of white singers.

Perhaps if Verdi had made his Otello a bass-baritone part, instead of a tenor, we should have had Paul Robeson as the operatic Moor of Venice long ere this. Two baritone parts in fairly recent operas that have been played by white men in blackface—the Jonny of Křenek's "Jonny spielt auf" and the Jones of Gruenberg's "The Emperor Jones"—might handily have been sung by Negroes, if the producers of these works had been ready to go outside their own companies for a Negro baritone. So far as I am aware, there has never been a Negro singer who was a regularly enrolled member of one of the first-rank organizations that minister regularly to the operatic public, though there have been many Negro actors on the spoken stage and various Negro singers in musical comedy.

* * *

The last 10 or 20 years has seen a wide awakening of Negroes to the possibilities of serious music as a profession of appeal and profit, in their case principally for singers. The recital careers of such artists as Roland Hayes, Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson and Dorothy Maynor have kindled widespread enthusiasm and prompted emulation and imitation among the members of their race. It has been amply proved that the color of one's skin is no barrier to success, if the vocal and interpretative gifts are unusual—indeed, certain of the artists just named may have attracted more attention because of being Negroes than would have been their lot if they had been white. There is always something of mystery in the interpretations of an artist of another race.

* * *

The success of Negro singers in Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" and Thomson's "Four Saints in Three Acts" was sufficient to show that the Negro could act as well as sing in stage works of an operatic character. These works demanded (or were given) all-Negro casts, with no mixing of the races. Characterizations were appropriately Negroid — the one work in serious, real-life vein, the other in the domain of grotesque fantasy. "Carmen Jones," with Bizet's "Carmen" music and a re-written book dealing with Negroes, must have removed all doubts—if, indeed, there were any — of the ability of the Negro to sing opera capitally, provided the opera dealt with some phase of Negro life.

This week, New York has had a performance by the American Negro Opera Company that raises very different questions from any that were involved in these other productions. The opera was Verdi's "La Traviata." It was sung and acted in Carnegie Hall by an all-Negro cast and chorus, with dancing by an all-Negro ballet. The musical leadership was that of Frederick Vajda, who was at one time a prompter and a singer of small roles at the Metropolitan. He, of course, was an exception to the all-Negro dispensation. So was Si Lita Haley, who had charge of the stage. The principals, including Bertha Baker, Oscar Griffin, and Gayla Glenn, were Negroes with good voices, in some instances fairly well cultivated. Everyone, down to the last member of the big chorus, worked hard, with an enthusiasm that was obvious. Though the acting was crude and the vocal refinements were not of the highest, this was a creditable performance for a new venture.

But in its entirety it was lacking in the illusion which is essential to opera. Why? Because the locale of the Paris of the early eighteenth century was grotesquely inappropriate to Negroes. The costumes of that period suggested that a masquerade ball was in progress. No one could mistake these stage personages for either the aristocrats or members of the demi-mondaine of France. The story might have been done over, and possibly could have been given a semblance of Negro life, say in New Orleans.

White faces are blacked when white actors play Negroes. There were pleasant faces — plenty of them—in this "Traviata" cast; but these, left the color that nature made them, were scarcely Parisian faces. "Carmen Jones," in which every Negro plays a Negro, is an utterly different story. So, it appears, will be the new opera "Troubled Island," by the Negro composer William Grant Still, which Leopold Stokowski will conduct at the City Center in the spring. It will have an all-Negro cast, but the story is one of Haiti in the days of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Presumably, it is an opera about Negroes in a Negro land.

The Secret Entente

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The perfect ballet, said Diaghilev—and no one knew better what he was talking about—can be created only by the closest fusion of the three elements of dancing, painting, and music. This sounds simple enough, but how to blend these three elements or mediums into one?

Since Diaghilev, the "cordon bleu," our "chefs de la cuisine du ballet" have surprised us with some very odd dishes indeed. Too often the impression is conveyed that the "specialité de la maison" is "cooking the goose" of the spectator; or that there are too many cooks, who get in one another's way, and speak different languages, with the result that each accomplice has only the vaguest idea of what he and his colleagues are up to—the ingredients of dancing, painting, and music obstinately remain three instead of merging into one constituent of individual character and flavor. Unfortunately we cannot send back a badly-cooked ballet.

It has been said that in a Diaghilev production in the three elements were in perfect harmony, each partner expressing the same idea so concordantly that it was impossible to pick the work to pieces, or to tell with whom it originated.

* * *

"To whomsoever belonged the germ of the idea, the fusion of the three was Diaghilev's. He was fully at home with a score and could sketch out a 'maquette' sufficiently well to explain an idea to an artist." At times he may have seemed to give less attention to the choregraphy, but "his choregraphers were always, with him, soaked in the atmosphere of his ideas, translating them into dancing without the need of direct or detailed suggestion." (Haskell's "Diaghileff.") Even more indispensable than the three elements, then, is their "closest fusion."

Here, of course, one is not concerned with the drum-tappers, the hand-clappers, tambouriners, and castaneters, the "leaping dervishes" of Central Europe, the "abstractionists" who, having no ear for music, preach that "dancing is a self-sufficient art and that it can exist free from all musical accompaniment"; to say nothing of those diverse German cults which, before the war, characteristically confused the medium of the dance with the exploitation of their own personalities; their art, as André Levinson said of one of its prominent exponents, is "made up of oratorical exaggeration and inflated psychology, misleading us regarding the weak foundations and poverty of its pattern."

What many of these reformers and revolutionaries, so-called, seem to ignore is the basic fact that the theater itself is a medium—the fittest of all mediums for a synthesis of the arts. The "abstractionists" can always get along very nicely without a theater; all they need is a drum.

* * *

It has been said that the average ballet audience has, on the whole, more lungs than logic; and even the trained technical critic, if he is not a musician, is apt to concentrate unduly on the dancer and the choregraphy. But a one-sided approach and the failure to appreciate the relation of the part to the whole are, as already pointed out, weaknesses by no means confined to balletomanes and critics. Nearly always they have the excellent excuse that it is impossible to pick the work to pieces—because, for one thing, it has never been properly put together.

At this time of day perhaps it is no longer necessary to stress the fact that the most important element which the arts have in common is form, using that word in its widest and narrowest sense. Everybody knows, to take the simplest of examples, that the line of a dance, the line of a melody, the line of a drawing, are only differing expressions of the same thing. We can see line, hear line, and feel it. Rhythm, again, is an essential aspect and manifestation of form. Here the dance is intimately concerned.

The dance is supposed by some to be the oldest of the arts, that is, the dance of Old China and Old Greece. "In the dance," Laurence Binyon wrote in "The Flight of the Dragon," "there is the germ of music, of drama, and, in a sense, of sculpture and painting too. Even in architecture there is an essential analogy. For the walls, the roof, the pillars of a great cathedral are in the mind of the architect no mere mass of stones, but so many co-ordinated energies, each exerting force in relation to each other, like the tense limbs of a body possessed by a single mood of rapt exaltation."

The relation between music and the dance is the one perhaps most obvious to the ordinary spectator, although he may be blissfully unaware whether it is a misalliance or not. And for him the décor is part of the dancer, so to speak, rather than the dancer part of the décor—how often does he relate the rhythms of the dance itself to the rhythm of the stage design? Let me glance at "The Flight of the Dragon" again:

* * *

"Sculpture and painting are not, it is true, capable of actual movement, but they suggest movement. Every statue, every picture, is a series of ordered relations, controlled, as the body is controlled in the dance, by the will to express a single idea. A study of the most rudimentary abstract design will show that the units of line or mass are in reality energies capable of acting on each other; and if we discover a way to put these energies into rhythmical relation, the design at once becomes animated"—and thus we ourselves can also establish a rhythmical relation with the design.

From this it is easy to pass to the relation between the musical score — with which all ballet necessarily begins—and the décor, a relation that often seems mysterious to musicians and painters themselves, particularly those who have not realized that form, rhythm, and color, with their complex and subtle relations, can be heard as well as seen.

The pro-Brahms, anti-Liszt and Wagner professor of aesthetics, Eduard Hanslick, was the first to formulate the sound "arabesque," in an epoch-making book published in 1854, "Vom Musikalisch-Schönen." Here is a pertinent extract:

* * *

"A musical idea, reproduced in its entirety, is not only an object of intrinsic beauty, but also an end in itself, and not a means for representing feelings and thoughts. The essence of music is 'sound and motion.' The 'arabesque,' a branch of the art of ornamentation, dimly betokens in what manner music may exhibit 'forms of beauty,' though no definite emotion be involved."

In another passage he speaks of the analogy between music and architecture, and asks sarcastically, "What architect in his senses ever conceived the aim of architecture to be the excitation of feelings, or the feelings the subject matter of his art?"

Hanslick, by the way, was of Czech descent, and these two passages were a protest against the aesthetic which, later, in much of the modern German dance, André Levinson described as "weak foundations and poverty of its pattern"; in other words, its insistence on "feelings" as subject matter at the cost of form.

In England ballet is enjoying an enormous vogue—really an aftermath of the Diaghilev era from 1909 to 1929. Are we being offered any new works as perfect, say, as "Pétrouchka" or "Les Sylphides"? It is worth making an effort to discover the secret of Diaghilev's ensemble.

Screen News

Raymond Chandler's mystery story, "Big Sleep," is to be filmed by Warner Brothers.

* * *

Charles Boyer sings a duet with Irene Dunne in Columbia's "A Woman's Privilege," now nearing completion.

* * *

Meyer Davis has bought the rights of "Brother-in-Law," a comedy by Albert Mannheimer, a Hollywood screen writer, for production this season.

Cheerful Play, Cheerful Player

By Harold Hobson

London

Watching Frith Banbury the other evening in the role of the gaily talkative young man in John Drinkwater's "Bird - in - Hand," which is now occupying the boards of the St. Martin's Theater, reminded me of somebody called Smith. Smith declared that two things in his life had caused him supreme satisfaction. One was having been bred at Eton, the other, the opportunity of seeing David Garrick. I would not pitch the note about Mr. Banbury quite as high as that; but I am inclined to rate the chance of observing him as a very adequate consolation for the flying-bomb.

To be sure, Mr. Banbury is no Garrick. Garrick, they said, could act a gridiron; and also Hamlet. It may be doubted whether Mr. Banbury could act Hamlet. If he could it would be a very cheerful Hamlet. He might manage a gridiron—he would certainly make it the most cheerful piece of ironmongery in the metropolis. Cheerfulness is, in fact, his long suit; and when he is cast for a melancholy part, such as that of the Doctor in Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya," it fights hard and strenuously before it is defeated.

* * *

In "Bird-in-Hand," happily, there is no need to defeat it. For "Bird-in-Hand" is a cheerful play. It is not a play which, I should imagine, would be very much appreciated outside this country. Its author, John Drinkwater, liked many things in the American social set-up; his "Abraham Lincoln" is one of the most sympathetic studies of the American scene written by an Englishman. But this did not prevent his admiring many typical English things that to an American might well seem incomprehensible.

In "Bird-in-Hand," for example, we have the famous English class system in full blast, those mysterious distinctions based on accent, birth, and schooling which seem so odd on the western side of the Atlantic. They are debated backwards and forwards in the "Bird-in-Hand" Inn somewhere in Gloucestershire.

* * *

The innkeeper's daughter is sought in marriage by the son of the local squire, and the marriage meets with fierce opposition. The opposition, however, comes from the innkeeper, not from the squire. This landlord, Thomas Greenleaf, is one of Drinkwater's best characters. Gnarled, stubborn, well-meaning, tradition-ridden, he is magnificent country for Herbert Lomas, who has now played the part a thousand times, to ride over roughshod.

In his deliberations on the problem of what he considers a highly unsuitable match, he is assisted by the combined wisdom of an eminent King's Counsel and Mr. Banbury's lighthearted Labor intellectual. George Bishop gives to the lawyer a touch of the burlesque which is very funny, but rather over-done; nevertheless he is immensely to the taste of the audience. The dialogue lacks the flash and penetration that Mr. Shaw would have given it, but it is rich in country humor, and, so far as Thomas Greenleaf is concerned, in sense of character.

The play is put on by the Arts Theater Group of Players. It is now a couple of years or more since Alec Clunes established his company at the Arts Theater, and their record is full of achievement and virtue. "Bird-in-Hand" well merited transference to a public theater, and the St. Martin's is fortunate in housing so excellent a comedy.

Lucas-Pritchard

Whitford Kane

In "Meet a Body—," new play scheduled for a try-out engagement at the Wilbur in Boston, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Continental Art in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

In the past four years Dublin has had, in addition to the annual display of the Royal Hibernian Academy, a series of one-man shows. Further, every autumn there is the Living Art Exhibition, which this year will be followed by the inclusion of an art section in the Oireachtas exhibition in October. Meanwhile, we are carrying on with an exhibition of modern continental paintings.

It is more than 30 years since the first exhibition of this kind was held here, but since that time only one similar exhibition had taken place. That was in 1922.

The present show is not so wide of range as it might be and undoubtedly would be if conditions were more favorable. The difficulties of transport have discouraged provincial owners from lending pictures, which, however valuable, would not be regarded as entitled to priority.

* * *

The pictures on view are, for the most part, the property of private collectors resident in Dublin. Included also are those lovely examples of French art which, fortunately, the late Sir Hugh Lane left behind him in Dublin. Other items on display are from the Edward Martyn groups bequeathed by him to the National and Municipal galleries or from those purchased for the former gallery out of the Lane fund or by the Friends of the National Collection who are, incidentally, responsible for organizing the present exhibition.

The pictures generally are of the Parisian school. Unfortunately, for the reasons given, some of the most brilliant artists of that school are sparsely shown. Henri Matisse is represented by a single small but strikingly beautiful lithograph. There are three Picassos, including "Tête d'homme." Degas runs to five items, of which "Peasant Woman" and "Baigneuse s'essuyant" are outstanding.

* * *

There are four works by Rouault, including "Christ et le Soldat," which, some three years ago, caused quite a discussion in Dublin art circles. Refused by the Municipal Gallery for which it had been purchased, it was lent to St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, where, unless disposed of otherwise after the war, it will probably remain permanently.

There are three Monet landscapes and a small similar study with a self-portrait by Cézanne. The "Corsage Noir" of Berthe Morisot and a water color sketch by Manet for his "Olympe" are included. Bonnard is on view with two pictures, one a landscape of beautifully blended tints. Three by Marie Laurençin include "Girl with Rose," and not far away is a portrait of Marie Antoinette by Madame Vigée Lebrun.

The title of the new Olsen and Johnson musical has been changed from "Laughing Room Only" to "Laffing Room Only!" The new title, it is said, has been chosen as more in keeping with an Olsen and Johnson show, and the exclamation point, it is explained, "is designed to add emphasis to their claim that nothing is to be taken too seriously."

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	642,280
1944 volume to date	189,047,065
1943 volume to date	218,523,757

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	60½	60¼	60¼	— ¼
ACF-Brill Motor	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Adams Exp .15e	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
Adams-Millis ¾a	2	30	30	30	
Air Reduction 1a	1	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf	5	27½	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	2	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾a	4	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	+ ¼
Allied Mills 2a	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾a	6	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ¾a	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	10	132	132	132	— ½
Am BrSh pf5¼	† 10	132	132	132	— ½
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	8	28⅜	29⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1¼a	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Am Cable & Rad	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Am Can pf	† 80	177½	177½	177½	— ⅛
Am Car & F 2½a	6	40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½a	1	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
Am Distil	5	22¾	22	22¾	+1½
Am Encaus Tiling	2	4	4	4	
Am & For Pow	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Am Internat .20a	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Locomo ¾a	10	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am M&Met ¾a	3	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	2	54	54	54	
Am P&L $5 pf	3	48⅝	48	48	— ⅜
Am Rad&St S .30e	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am Rad&SSpf7	† 30	178	178	178	—2
Am R Mill .60e	13	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Seating	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	2	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	3	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	7	161⅛	161⅛	161½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	
Am Tob B 3a	3	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅜
AmZinc prpf 3¾k	1	48	48	48	
Am Type Fdrs ¾a	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Am Wat Wks	6	8¾	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
AnacondaCop 1¼a	11	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Armour pr pf 6k	4	89½	89½	89½	+ ¼
ArmstrongCork¾a	3	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .30a	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾a	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 60	99	98⅞	99	
Atch T&SF 4½a	5	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Coast L 1¾a	5	36½	35¾	36½	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 1a	18	28¾	28⅛	28¾	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp. 10e	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Baid Loco ct ¾a	15	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	14½	14⅜	14½	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	1	16	16	16	
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½a	2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	14	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1a	28	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½a	2	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅛
Ben I L pr pf 2½g	2	55	55	55	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1a	5	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
Beth Steel 4½a	8	60⅞	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf1¼a	2	48	48	48	+ ⅛
Bloomingdale .675e	10	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	21	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Bond Strs 2	1	43½	43½	43½	
Borden Co 1.20a	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	39⅞	39½	39⅞	
Boston & Maine	4	5	4¾	5	
Brandt Aire .60	5	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	13	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers1¼a	2	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Budd Mfg55pf5	†150	66½	66½	66½	
BurrAddMach.55a	9	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼a	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .45e	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1¾	2	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼a	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Byers Am pf 7	† 10	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¼
Byron Jackson ⅜a	1	23	23	23	
Calif Pack 1½a	2	27⅛	27½	27½	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Can DryGAle ⅜ae	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific n1.25	18	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl 1¾a	3	30½	30½	30½	
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5	5	5	
Caterpill Tractor a	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Celanese Co 3-70f	5	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ⅛	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Co pf 1	† 70	17¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1⅛	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas 2¼a	17	32¾	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Chain Belt ¾ae	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13	13	13	
Ches & Ohio 3	7	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill 3½g	5	6⅛	6	6	
Chi & E Ill A 1e	5	15⅛	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1¾k	5	20½	20½	20½	
Chi & No West	5	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Chi&NW pf .15e	11	44⅜	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
Cities Co	3	90¼	90	90¼	+ ⅛
City I&F 1.20	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
City Invest	† 20	69½	69½	69½	— ⅞
Clark Equip 2¼ae	1	44	44	44	
Cluett Pea 1¾ae	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Coca-Cola A 3	† 10	63	63	63	— ¼
Colgate-Pim ¼a	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik ¾ae	1	35½	35½	35½	+1
Col Fuel & Iron 3	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Col & South	1270	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Col. & South 1pf	† 50	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10a	29	4¾	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	2	44	44	44	+ ¼
Comi Credit 2	5	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ¼
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30a	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Com Ed 1.40	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Com'with&South	19	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 3¾ak	3	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	24⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
Cons Copper	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Cons Edison 1.60	14	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Cons Film pf ¾ak	2	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
Cons Nat Gas 1a	10	31	31	31	
Cons Vultee 1¼a	36	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	6	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Container Corp¾a	3	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½a	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¾ae	4	39¼	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
Cont Motors .45e	18	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	8	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess ½e	2	14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	† 30	41	41	41	
Corn Prod 2.60	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
Cornell-D-E .60e	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½a	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¾ae	2	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	2	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	4	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	† 24	22½	22	22½	+1
Cuban-A Sug .40e	2	15⅛	15	15	
Cuban-A S pf 7	† 20	143	143	143	
Cudahy Packing	2	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	29	10½	10	10	
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 10	130	130	130	+4¾
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ½
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	87	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1⅛e	8	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Deis-Wem G 1¼ae	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	13	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi .90a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼ae	2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	† 2	47½	47½	47½	
Dome Mines nl.60	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	26	64	63½	64	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1e	3	37⅞	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 3½a	3	149¾	149	149	— ⅛
Eagle Pich L .45e	5	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Eastern SStl .20e	5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Elec Boat 1e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
El Power & Lt	5	4½	4⅜	4½	
EmersonEMfg .30e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	† 170	101	101	101	
EPS$5½pf5½	†1001	900	100⅞	100⅞	
Erie R R ct ½a	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	53¼	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
EurekaVCleaner½a	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Fairbanks Marsels	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½a	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Fin P Ins 1.60a	5	47½	47¼	47½	
Firestone 1¾ba	3	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
Flintkote .45e	7	22¾	22½	22½	
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	30	30	30	
Foster Wheel ¼e	1	20	20	20	+ ½
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
Gabriel Co ½ae	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	4	4½	4⅜	4½	
Gamewell 2¼a	† 290	41¾	41	41¾	+1¼
Gardner Denver 1	2	16	16	16	
Gar Wood Ind .40	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Gaylord Cpf2¾k	† 10	54	54	54	
Gen Baking .45a	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
GenCable pf5¼k	30	96	96	96	— ½
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 6	151	151	151	—2
Gen Elec 1.40	11	37½	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen Mills 4	1	105½	105½	105½	
Gen Motors 2¼a	17	61¼	60⅞	61¼	+ ⅜
Gen Out Adv ½a	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Gen Printink .20a	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Gen Real & Util	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Shoe ¾ae	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
GenSCastpf4¼ak†	20	78½	77½	78¼	
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	2	23	23	23	
Gillette Saf R .80	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Glidden Co .90e	3	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
GoodyearT&R1¼ae	5	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
Gotham Hosiery ½g	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	169	5¾	5½	5⅝	
Granby Con M 15e	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	12	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 20	155	155	155	+ ⅜
Green H L 2a	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	6	21	21	21	
Grum Airc En 1e	9	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	18	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	2	50	50	50	— ¼
Gulf Oil 2a	7	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
Hayes Mfg	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2	85	45	45	45	
Hollander&Son¾a	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	7	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	2	67½	67½	67½	
Houston Oil	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Howe Sound 2	3	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	6	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	40	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Ill CentralLL 4	† 50	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅜
Indust Rayon 2	1	38	38	38	
Ind Rayon pf 4½	3	105	105	105	
Intercon Rubber ag	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Interlakelron .35g	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	5	80	79½	79½	— ½
Int Harvester pf7	50	174½	174½	174½	+ ½
IntMinerals&CV¼a	4	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Int Mining	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	3	29½	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
Int Paper	6	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
Int RyCAp$1¼ak	† 7	80½	77½	80½	+2½
Int Tel & Tel	27	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Interst Dept S 1					
Jarvis W B .60e	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Johns-Manv 1¼a	2	96½	96	96¼	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl 2	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Kalam St&F .60e	1	20	20	20	
Kan City South	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Kennecott C 1¼a	9	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Keyst S&W .90e	3	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS) 1	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	1	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh C&N ⅛e	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C ¾ae	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pr	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½a	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½a	3	51	51	51	
Lib-O-Glass ¾ae	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
LibbyMcN&L ¼ae	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Link Belt 2	4	38½	38½	38½	
Lion Oil Ref 1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Lockhe Airc 1¼ae	49	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Long-B Lumb .10k	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Big 1a	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¾ae	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
Louisv G&E A1½a	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
Macy R H 2a	3	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Magma Copper ¾ae	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Marine Midl .16e	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
MarketStRyprpf	†	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
Marshall Field .80	7	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Martin GL 1¾e	33	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Martin-Parry .30e	10	26½	26½	26½	
Master Elec 1.40	1	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Mathieson Alk¾ae	3	58	58	58	
Max Dept Strs 3	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Maytag Co	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ½
McGraw Elec 1	1	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
McIntyreP h2.22a	10	51	50¾	50⅞	+ ⅛
McLellanStrs .70e	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
McKess&Rob 1.40	1	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .45e	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Mead Corp pf 6	† 60	99	99	99	— ⅛
MeadpfBaw5½g	† 10	86½	86½	86½	
Mengel Co ¼ag	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Midland Stl P 2	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Mid Cont Pet .40e	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Minn-Moline	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	10	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Montgom Ward A	10	51	50¾	50⅞	+ ⅛
Morris & Essex	† 410	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Motor Products 1e	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Mullins Mfgpf7	† 30	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Munsingwear 2e	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Murray Corp ¼ae	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelvin ⅜ae	8	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib ⅓ag	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation ¼e	8	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	5	22¼	22	22	
Nat Cash Reg 1e	4	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Nat CylinderG .80	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
NatDairyProd1.20	5	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
Nat Dept St ½ae	5	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers 2	7	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum ½ag	4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
Nat Lead ½a	10	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pfA 7	† 50	175	175	175	—1
Nat Linen Svc ½ae	#1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Nat Power & Lt	7	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Nat Steel 3	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
Nat Supply	16	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Nat Sup$2pf2½k	8	25¼	25	25	
Nat Tea	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Natomas Co ¼ag	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Neisner Bros 1a	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
Neisner Bof4¾k	† 50	102	101½	101½	
NewmontMin 1¼ae	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Newport Ind .40e	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
NY Air Br 1¼ae	34	43	43	43	+ ⅛
NY Cent RR 1¼ae	22	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
NY Chi StL pf	2	82¾	82¼	82¾	
NY Lack & W	†170	71½	71½	71½	
Nohlitt-Sparks 2a	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Nort & West 10	† 1	201½	201½	200½	—1
No AmAviation 1g	37	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
North AmCo 1.24f	11	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Northern Pac 1e	11	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Norwalk T&R .40e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Ohio Oil ½a	22	16¼	16	16	
Olive Farm Eq 3e	1	52½	52½	52½	
Omnibus Co pf8	† 1	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
Otis Elevator .65e	9	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	1	58	58	58	— ⅛
P					
Pac Am Fish 1g	1	13	12	12⅝	— ⅛
Pac Coast	† 40	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Pac Coast 2 pf	† 30	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Pac Gas & El 2	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
Pac Lighting 3	2	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅛
Pac Tin Cons	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
Packard Mot .10e	11	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Pan Am Air 1g	5	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
Para PAR .10e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Paramt Pictures 2	20	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Park & Tilford	6	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
Parke Davis .90e	1	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
Penn-Cent Airl	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Penn C&C ½ae	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Penn-Dix Cement	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Penn RR 1a	6	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Pepsi-Cola 1½e	5	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
PfizerChk&Cal.40a	5	54	54	54	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	5	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
Phila Elec .90e	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Philco Corp .60e	7	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Phillips Pet 2	12	42⅞	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Pillsbury Mills 1e	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Pitts Coal pf 2k	1	65	65	65	
Pitts C&I pf5	† 70	78¾	78¾	78¾	
PittSer&Bolt 20e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Pitt Steel pf 5	† 50	46	45½	46	
Pittston Co	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Plymouth Oil 1a	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Poor & Co B ¼ae	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Pressed Stl Car 1	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Procter & Gam 2a	4	57⅞	57¾	57¾	
Pub S NJ 6pfB	† 30	117½	117½	117½	— ⅛
Pub S NJ 7pf7	† 80	109

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Merchants See Diamond Price Dip Negligible

NEW YORK (AP)—Reopening of the Antwerp diamond market, which normally cuts the bulk of the world's supply of smaller stones, probably will not greatly affect gem prices here, diamond merchants said.

Prices of smaller stones, they said, have been adjusted somewhat during recent months in anticipation of resumption of Antwerp production. Rising from 100 to 300 per cent since 1939, they have dropped recently 10 to 15 per cent. Any further decline, they said, would be gradual and negligible.

Questioning whether the Belgian market will be able to reopen on its prewar scale, merchants said if that were possible, prices still would be determined by labor costs coupled with demand.

They expect demand to continue high in the United States and anticipate a greatly expanded market in Europe as other countries are liberated.

Possible inflation in Europe, according to diamond merchants, would reduce the number of stones available, would increase labor costs, and would cause an unusually heavy demand for diamonds as investments.

Dealers here feel that London predictions of resumption of Antwerp production in three months are over-optimistic. They estimate that it will be six months or more before the Belgian cutters can resume work.

"Unknowns" in the Antwerp situation are the supply of labor available the state and supply of equipment, and the number of entrepreneurs who will return to the industry.

Many Antwerp diamond men came to the United States after the outbreak of the war and set up cutting businesses here. Some of them plan to stay and others probably will return to Belgium, dealers indicated.

Diamond merchants point out that Antwerp always has specialized in the smaller stones, of ½ karat and less. During the war, production of that type of stone has dropped about 65 per cent. So far as the larger stones are concerned, New York is the leading producer, and there has been no appreciable drop.

Reserve Bank Head

Ray Millard Gidney

Vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who has been named president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, succeeding Matthew J. Fleming, who retires Sept. 15 after 30 years' service as an officer of the bank.

Urges Partial Shift Of Ammonia Plants To Fertilizer Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Conversion of nearly 40 per cent of the nitrogen producing capacity of nine Government synthetic ammonia plants to the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizer and ammonia to meet peacetime requirements of agriculture and industry has been recommended by an Agriculture Department postwar planning committee.

The nine plants in which the Government has invested $200,000,000 have a total capacity of 750,000 tons of nitrogen annually, more than the United States consumption for all purposes in any prewar year.

The committee estimated that under the most favorable conditions the consumption of fertilizer nitrogen would be about 750,000 to 900,000 tons annually in the postwar period. Industrial demand was estimated at 175,000 to 300,000 tons annually. Plants owned by the Government, the report stated, are needed to furnish from 19 to 24 per cent of the total amount, the remainder coming from private concerns and reduced imports.

The report, made public by Secrtary Claude Wickard, recommended that those of the nine plants which are not converted to production of fertilizers, should be maintained in a "stand-by" condition as part of the military establishment.

August Employment Expands Over July

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Labor Perkins has issued her monthly report on employment showing that the total number of employees in nonagricultural establishments was 38,771,000 in August, 47,000 more than in July, but a million less than a year ago.

She said estimates from various sources show approximately 700,000 persons "looking for work," of whom 400,000 are "the school crop." This, she added, is to be compared with 2,000,000 daily unemployed in normal times.

Chain Stores' August Sales Up 13.6 P. C.

August sales of 35 chain store companies were $434,289,737 this year compared with $382,362,743 in August of last year, a gain of 13.6 per cent. This is the largest per cent gain for any month since October, 1942. For the eight months the same companies reported sales of $3,274,373,119 representing a 5.6 per cent gain over the same period of last year.

The apparel group reported the greatest August sales gain of 31 per cent over August, 1943. Similar gains of 18 per cent; 13 per cent and 12 per cent were reported by the mail order, grocery and shoe chains respectively. All groups reported gains.

A summary of this sales analysis by groups of the 35 companies studied, follows:

	Aug. 1944	Aug. 1943	Change %
Variety	$161,156,168	$137,451,138	9.7
Mail Order	138,319,230	117,594,551	18.0
Grocery	107,615,025	95,317,725	12.9
Apparel	14,148,673	10,797,825	31.1
Drug	13,619,199	13,019,577	4.6
Shoe	8,937,445	7,981,927	12.0
Total	$434,289,737	$382,362,743	13.6

	8 Months 1944	8 Months 1943	Change %
Variety	$1,140,921,636	$1,096,679,110	4.0
Mail Order	995,740,985	952,030,383	4.6
Grocery	827,666,042	763,364,833	8.4
Apparel	120,124,793	106,190,714	13.1
Drug	106,481,040	101,926,996	4.5
Shoe	84,096,623	82,229,833	2.3
Total	$3,274,373,119	$3,102,441,868	5.6

Bethlehem Boosts Forgings Output

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Company reported that steel forgings totalling 951,000 tons were turned out from Jan. 1, 1941 to Jan. 1, 1944, with production increases ranging as high as 119 per cent for 1943 over 1942.

The company said that in 1943 steel forgings shipped totalled 411,000 tons, an increase of 25.5 per cent over the 1942 total. Its figures were approved by the Navy.

Gun forgings shipped last year totaled 21,200 tons, an increase of 119 per cent over 1942, the company reported. Armor shipments in 1943 were over 40,000 net tons, a 31 per cent increase over the previous year. The company boosted its production of airplane engine cylinders 83 per cent last year, turning out 2,500,000 forgings, and furnishing 55 to 60 per cent of the country's requirements in 1943.

The 1943 output of 75- and 90-mm. projectiles reached 1,00,000 pieces while ship and ship machinery forgings totaled 150,350 tons, a rise of 74 per cent over 1942. The company shipped 732,000 rough projectile forgings in 1943, an 81 per cent increase over 1942.

Wright Succeeds Brown in CAS Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt has named William D. Wright to succeed Richard R. Brown as director of the division of Central Administrative Services, Office for Emergency Management, following Mr. Brown's resignation, the White House announced.

On Aug. 26, Mr. Roosevelt announced that the Central Administrative Services, an organization to administer personnel in government war agencies, would be abolished and this process of liquidation is expected to be completed within another two months.

Mr. Wright, the new director, has been acting as assistant to Mr. Brown who is understood to be taking a position with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The President in a letter to Mr. Brown, expressed appreciation for the work which CAS has done and for Mr. Brown's services as director.

Airline's Complete Air Freight Tariff First Filed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first complete air freight tariff ever filed by an airline with the United States Government has been delivered by American Airlines, Inc., to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

In observance of the event the company scheduled the first full planeload ship of one commodity—5,000 pounds of freshly picked spinach—to take off from Burbank, Calif., at 3 p. m., Pacific war time to food stores in Cincinnati, Dayton and Louisville for sale the following morning:

Regular service of American "airfreighters" will start Oct. 15 between Washington, D. C., and 42 other cities on America's system.

The company said its tariffs just filed include rates to the public as low as 30 cents per ton mile, including pickup and delivery service. There is also a special commodity tariff for agricultural commodities with rates of about 25 cents per ton mile for perishables in shipments of 5,000 pounds minimum.

Crop Diversification May Be Key to South's Cotton Problem

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

As always, the consumer must pay for the mistakes of administrators and for the moves of pressure groups motivated by self-interest. Cotton is a case in point. The demand for parity prices for this staple, which now seems assured, following the acceptance three weeks ago by the Senate of a 95 per cent loan rate (accomplished by tacking a rider to the Surplus Property Bill) will be followed by higher prices for cotton textile products. The people will pay more for certain cotton goods, not because of a smaller supply or because of higher costs of production, but because legislation forced by special interests can ignore economics.

Back in 1932 during the depression, cotton sold as low as 5 cents a pound, indubitably an uneconomic price. By 1939, it had recovered to 10 cents a pound. It is now selling between 21 and 22 cents a pound, or double the price just before the Second World War. Today's avid demand is, of course, the reflection of the tremendous war needs, which has put a new face on the erstwhile depressing cotton outlook, cutting down the government stocks bought to support a falling market and affording the Southern growers excellent returns otherwise unobtainable.

The difficulty is that the war has distorted the picture all out of focus. Prior to World War II, demand for cotton inside of United States averaged about 6,000,000 bales annually. This, of course, was only half of the annual average output of around 12,000,000 bales. The other half had to be sold abroad if the South was to retain a healthy economy. Came the war which boosted annual consumption to around 11,000,000 bales, or just about equal to current production.

Carryover Continues Large

This expanded use of cotton would have placed the industry in a satisfactory position, if it were not for the carryover. On July 31 last there was a carryover of 10,726,888 bales and the year before that the carryover was 10,656,952 bales. Now that the war in Europe bids fair to end soon, trade circles say that a drastic slump in demand is to be expected from previous big consuming areas.

With the indicated crop this year put at 11,483,000 bales as of Sept. 1, the aggregate, including carryover, makes over 22,000,000 bales as the supply for the 1944-45 cotton year. This total may not seem alarming so long as there are countries which have an accumulated need for cotton due to the war. But what are the plans of the cotton growers when war needs are ended, when other countries offer cotton at cheaper prices, when synthetic fibers increasingly shoulder their way into what was once an exclusively cotton market?

This is a question of vital importance to the South, since cotton is its chief cash crop, but it is also of significance to the nation, since, as the Guaranty Trust Co. shows in its monthly survey, cotton and cotton seed produce one fifth of the country's estimated cash income from crops. It is the big staple in 16 states, and any deterioration in its importance would affect their economic situation materially. It is important to the nation, therefore, that the buying power of this big section be maintained.

Losing Markets to Rayon

It is to be doubted, however, that subsidies or artificially bolstering prices by uneconomically high loan rates are the road to prosperity for the cotton states, though Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama in his push for parity seems to think so. What the Senator and others who support his theory appear to forget is that the current high prices are not only fostering an increasingly large production by lower-cost countries, such as Argentina, Brazil, and India, but that cotton is losing markets to rayon. Illustrative of the latter development is the statement recently that two of the larger cotton mills in the South plan to switch a large portion of their capacity to spun rayon as soon as rayon becomes available.

Some other facts should give pause to those who think higher prices are a long-term solution for the cotton industry's problems. It was estimated recently by Dr. P. K. Norris of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that the production of rayon staple fiber in Axis Europe in 1943 was equal to 4,000,000 bales of cotton and he opined that these countries will not abandon such production when the war is over. That is a definite loss to cotton producers. Retrogression is also indicated in the fewer number of cotton spindles in use. The N. Y. Association of Cotton Textile Merchants says that installed spindleage in the last 10 years has dropped 25 per cent and that two-thirds of today's machinery is over 18 years old.

One-Crop Economy Vulnerable

The growth of rayon consumption in the last two decades should prove to cotton proponents that their industry faces a real threat. Use of rayon rose from nothing to 327,000,000 pounds a year, while cotton, which used to account for 90 per cent of all textile fibers used in the U. S., has fallen to 80 per cent and is still declining. America's cotton exports, which in 1929-33 accounted for 57 per cent of world cotton exports, fell to 44 per cent in 1934-37. In the first half of the 1939-40 season Canada bought 97 per cent of the cotton she used from the United States, but in the first half of the 1941-42 season the proportion fell to 22 per cent. Canada found it more profitable to buy from Brazil at 4 cents a pound cheaper.

What are the prospects of cotton after war demands have ceased to be a factor? The South has been and still is mainly a one-crop economy. It is an inherited economy which will find more and more difficulty in maintaining its former status as the world's chief cotton producer. Other nations learned how to produce cotton as cheaply and then more cheaply. By say 1935, the world was buying more than half of its cotton from these other nations. U. S. farmers wouldn't meet the world price, so the government subsidized exports. In other words, the cotton industry through Senator Bankhead and others, asks that the taxpayers meet the difference between the world price and the American price. How long this can go on is anybody's guess.

May Have to Diversify

The South must face the inevitable, if not soon, at least in a few years. Either it must find new markets and meet synthetic competition with an improved cotton acreage and a cheaper price, or it will have to steadily reduce its cotton acreage and go in for diversification. Cattle raising offers a profitable alternative and here Mississippi is taking the lead; Louisiana is pushing sweet potatoes, Alabama is growing an increasing tonnage of peanuts; other states are fostering groves of pecans, peach trees and tung oil trees.

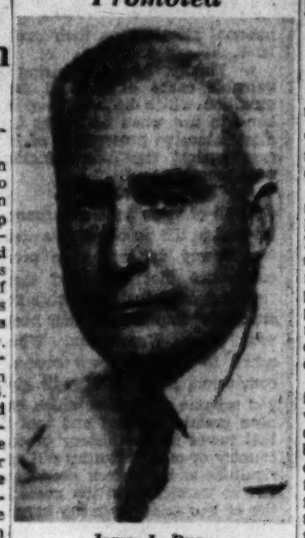
The Guaranty Trust sees no single means of escape. It thinks a partial solution is likely to be sought in a number of ways—by price concessions, some modification of acreage restrictions, some tariff adjustments, some reliance on foreign credits, some use of subsidies. Other hopes of betterment will lie in cutting costs by research and improved methods of cultivation, trade promotion and higher standards of living which would tend to increased use of cotton. But in the final analysis, competition must be met without the artificial aid of subsidies. The cotton industry will have to learn to stand on its own feet, or give way to more acceptable or cheaper fibers.

Urges Renegotiations Omitted Rest of '44

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., (AP)—Roe S. Clark, president of the National Metal Trades Association, advocated the elimination of renegotiation of government contracts for the remainder of 1944 so that industry might build "suitable" financial reserves.

Mr. Clark, vice-president of Springfield, Mass., Package Machinery Company, asserted to plant executives and management officials at the final session of the association's eastern plant management conference that renegotiation and high corporation taxes prevented industry from accumulating appreciable reserves for postwar requirements.

Promoted



James L. Dunn

Assistant plant manager of the Bridgeport plant of Jenkins Bros., manufacturers of valves and rubber products, who has been elected to the post of vice-president in charge of industrial relations. Mr. Dunn has been associated with Jenkins Bros. since 1913.

More Order Urged In Government Land Purchases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Public Lands Committee, declaring that many government purchases have "disrupted local governments," said a more business-like and orderly procedure is urgently needed.

The suggestion was part of a committee report which stressed that "more than 24 per cent of the land area in the continental United States is owned by the Federal Government.

Disruption of local governments, the report said, results because federally-owned land becomes tax free—thus sharply cutting expected revenues of cities, counties and states.

Chairman Peterson (D) of Florida told a reported that as an example "four counties in South Dakota are now unorganized and are administered by the supervisors of adjoining counties."

The report also urged that "property which is not necessarily advisable to hold for the best interest of the nation should be returned to private ownership in a prompt and orderly way."

The report said that the government owns 87 per cent of the land in Nevada and the following percentages in these states: Arizona, 73; Utah, 72; Idaho, 64; Oregan, 53; Wyoming, 51; California, 46, and New Mexico, 44.

Maine Savings Bankers Elect

ROCKLAND, Me. (AP)—Emery L. Mallett of Farmington was elected president of the Maine Savings Banks Association as the bankers ended a three-day annual meeting.

Federal Officials See Clothes Rationing Still a Possibility

WASHINGTON (AP)—The possibility of clothes rationing may continue to haunt the country for months ahead, Government officials predicted here.

Even an early collapse of Germany will not provide much relief from textile shortages, WPB Board sources said. WPB has been notified by the Army that V-day in Europe will mean only a 10 per cent drop in Army textile purchasing, which in turn will mean only a 1 to 3 per cent increase in total supplies for civilians.

One official said clothing rationing might have to be ordered within about four months unless deep cutbacks in aircraft, shipbuilding, munitions and other industries occur to release workers for textile mills, or unless other factors—such as a swift resumption of the disorganized European textile industry—occur.

Another expert acknowledged that textile producers have complained that WPB's special program to increase low-cost clothing output has contributed little more than "some extra red tape for industry" and is only a "drop in the bucket in the amount of good done consumers."

The cost of living report released by the Labor Department last week showed shortages of all 44 cotton articles surveyed, except in high-priced lines. One third of all stores surveyed had no men's woven shorts and one fourth had no knitted shorts, while "acute" shortages existed in work clothing, infants' clothings, sheets, pillow cases and percale yard goods.

Factors which apparently will block any prompt improvement, WPB sources said, include: Possible increases instead of declines in military demand for duck in 1945; heavy demands for cotton rope and cordage; expected increases in Lend-Lease shipments for the next six months; and prospects of increased foreign relief and rehabilitaion work.

Home folks are expressing increasing concern about the things they cannot buy for everyday living. A farmer's organization in Oklahoma recently complained of low-cost piece good shortages and suggested that the Office of Price Administration, the War Manpower Commission, and the War Production Board get together.

The War Manpower Commission is attributing part of the textile situation to increased numbers of women workers. For instance, WMC said, 50 per cent of the labor in duck-production plants is composed of women whose home duties prevent the extension of work hours, even up to the 48-hour week.

About 80 per cent of the textile industry is on the 48-hour week, the WMC official reported. The 20 per cent not on the war-work week gives technical reasons, he said, adding that "some firms cannot adopt the 48-hour week because it would unbalance operations."

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Some Call It a 'Sad Shack,' But It Brings Joy to G. I.'s

Gwendolyn T. Barrows of Sharon, Mass., is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Barrows, and has three brothers in the service. Though originally her training and experience were in theater and in radio work, she has done free-lance writing and for a time was on the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor. She arrived in North Africa in March, 1943, as a staff assistant in club work for the American Red Cross; some months ago she was transferred to Italy.

By Gwen Barrows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Underwood

Gwendolyn T. Barrows

Red Cross Worker stationed somewhere in Italy.

Although we call our American Red Cross club for enlisted men the Airport Sad Shack, that's a misnomer. The place is anything but sad. More than 40,000 men use it during the month; and when you have that many American G. I.'s passing through the doors a lively atmosphere is bound to prevail. "Sad Shack," then, is more in jest than earnest.

It might be amusing if I were to set down some of the problems, successes, laughs, we've had during a month.

In some ways it was a muddling month for us, though much was accomplished at the Sad Shack, "somewhere in Italy." We finished our two tennis courts. We started work on a miniature golf course. We made a tea garden, with tables, benches, chairs, and umbrellas—beach chairs for lounging, too. We put dart boards all around the outside of the place. He redecorated the interior. We planted grass in front, and watched it grow; fenced it in and planted flower seeds as a border.

When I say we, of course, I mean Dorothy Witte of Milwaukee, Wis., who is the other Red Cross girl here, three enlisted men, and numerous paysans.

G. I. Talent Shows

We put on several G. I. talent shows, at which Dorothy danced. Her partner was a professional dancer in civilian life, and they made a mighty fine team. I supervised one of these shows, and everybody had a wonderful time. Audience participation is a real thing at this club, and the most popular feature of that particular evening was not the entertaining done by the performers, but "The Game" (charades in a modern tempo), which included the whole audience. We pitted outfit against outfit, and feeling ran high.

Ping Pong has been particularly popular here. Four tables were kept going every evening, and our champions have made a name for themselves.

Other program activities have included regular lessons in Italian by Dorothy; nightly news broadcasts by me; frequent stage shows; nightly movies, and much activity that was purely spontaneous.

One feature of this club, so far as Dorothy and I are concerned, has been the co-operation from the Army. Special services and the Red Cross work hand-in-glove here.

Labor Problem Acute

Getting assistance of another sort is not so simple. In fact, our labor problem is often acute. There are three G. I.'s assigned to help us, all very likable lads.

We have an Italian signorina who darts around during the day, busy at cleaning. She's our labor organizer! Just before the paysans decide to strike, they all disappear. Then they come filtering back with loud demands for higher pay and more food.

We felt badly about this labor situation at first, fearing that we had been lax in our attention to their needs, although we paid better than standard wages, and provided good meals.

One day we tried new tactics. We replied to their demands by saying simply, "Okay, go ahead and quit." And they stayed.

There are just the two of us to manage the club at present, and we are about 10 miles out of the town where we live. In addition to serving thousands of men every day, we take care of our own procurement and run hundreds of necessary errands. Lately, we hear, more Red Cross personnel has arrived in this theater. That's welcome news indeed.

U. S. Fliers in Switzerland Eager to Try Wings Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENGEN, Switzerland, Sept. 16—American airmen in Switzerland are eager to try their wings again. News of the arrival of American troops on the southern shore of Lake Geneva on the Swiss border has increased the restlessness among the 300 airmen interned here in Wengen, high up in the Swiss Alps. The airmen have even grown dissatisfied with their panorama view of Eiger, Moench, Jungfrau, most famous Swiss mountains above Wengen, and the Lauterbrunnen Valley, where mountain streams rush over cliffs and dash hundreds of yards into the valley, dissolving into fog and rainbows before they reach the ground.

One Sunday recently this correspondent rode the mountain-cog train up to Wengen from Lauterbrunnen and walked down a main street filled with airmen. After each greeting, introduction, or recognition the first question the men asked was how and when they would be able to move on. Interned under the Convention of Geneva as guests of the Swiss Republic, there are still some technical questions to be solved before permission can be received for the men's departure.

Everything has been done to make the American airmen feel at home here. There is also a group of them at equally beautiful Adelboden and a group of officers at the famed Davos resort.

The hotel terrace where once sat the Aka Khan, Field Marshal Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, and King Carol of Romania now echoes with chatter and laughter that reminds one of a Midwestern general store. According to one perhops slightly biased viewpoint, the famed Alpint scenery is "not as good as the Rockies."

One man in this group, however, has become engaged to a Swiss girl.

Storekeepers Busy

In Adelboden, storekeepers did a lively trade in Swiss watches and cameras. In Wengen, the storekeepers are waiting for pay day.

Compulsory courses in languages, history, and sociology are planned for next month, but most of the fliers hope to be able to skip school.

Since the start of the Allied air offensive against Europe, these men have been dropping out of the skies after rajds on Berlin, the Ploesti oil fields, north Italian cities, Vienna, Budapest, and other points. Some of them have been on relay trips back and forth to Russia with targets in Europe en route.

One of the internees has been painting airplanes on the leather jackets with a bomb to represent each mission carried out by the wearer. There are jackets with as many as 38 such bombs, others with only three or four.

Most eager to depart was one lad with only four missions who once before lamented in Bern how difficult it was to be laid up after so much training.

Anticipate Visit Home

Warnings that there is no Switzerland in the South Pacific, where most of them expect to be soon, do not dampen the spirits of the airmen. They point out that between Switzerland and the South Pacific there is a visit to their home town and "that girl."

Forced landings in Germany have become increasingly dangerous in recent months, reports from Stockholm about the treatment of American airmen by the SS being only too true. Hence Switzerland has proved to be useful. The first question often asked by airmen when landing in Switzerland is: "Germans?"

One group landed on Lake Constance, which is on the Swiss-German border, and began heading in the wrong direction, when a Swiss patrol boat picked them up.

One Fortress landed in Geneva just as a new airfield was being inaugurated, and was greeted by a federal councillor and the cheers of school children. Another Fortress found a field too small and as forced to leave its wings in a tree, its landing gear scattered around the field, and its nose bashed in, but all 10 occupants escaped ithout serious damage.

"I never felt more destructive in my life," stated one flier in describing how he destroyed an expensive bombing sight which must not fall into the hands of foreigners, not even of the friendly and neutral Swiss. What will happen to the Flying Fortresses landed herp has not been decided. For the present they are stored away, pending a decision. Most of the Swiss fields are too small anyway for a takeoff.

After Switzerland, there probably will be a short vacation at home, then new missions. Most of the airmen here don't expect Germany to last long.

New Rochelle Marks Freeing of Mother City

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—The tricolors flag of France was raised over the City Hall of New Rochelle Sept. 13 upon unconfirmed reports that the French Forces of the Interior had liberated its parent city, La Rochelle, France.

Mayor Stanley W. Church issued a proclamation as soon as the news was received, declaring "a day of rejoicing" and urging that special exercises be held in schools and churches.

New Rochelle, founded by French Huguenots 256 years ago, was named after the French city. Gifts have been exchanged frequently between the two cities and in 1938, when New Rochelle celebrated its 250th anniversary, the Vice-Mayor of La Rochelle came to this country to represent the mother city.

Dewey Wins Wide Support Across West

Continued from Page 1

national attention on their problems.

4. Finally, he is acquiring a valuable cache of political ammunition which he will have on hand to use when he begins the most intensive prosecution of his case against the Administration next month.

Dislike Restrictions

In all of these fields of primary interest to the people of this area, Mr. Dewey declared at a press conference that he found them rankling over the "excessive restrictions" imposed on their business from Washington. When asked to give his own over-all conclusion, he said: "I will give you my one conclusion which has been greatly fortified and that is that never in the history of our country or of any country did agriculture and livestock producers rise so heroically to the necessities of war under so many handicaps placed on them by their own government."

Apart from these regional problems, the only other questions which have been coming up consistently for the Governor's further exposition concern the comment he recently made that supplies were withheld from Gen. Douglas MacArthur because the General was a "political threat" to the President and his suggestion that General MacArthur should receive better recognition in his command in the Pacific theater of the war.

For several days now this subject has come up again and again at his press conferences and apparently will not down. Either Mr. Dewey can't or doesn't intend to let go of it, or the correspondents covering the campaign won't let him let go of it.

Storm of Questions

In any event, at his latest press conference a veritable hailstorm of questions had rained in on the reporters from their editors and as a matter of record of what may prove to be an exceedingly important matter in the campaign, here are the questions and answers:

Q—"Associated Press dispatches from Quebec make two statements which are of interest in connection with your remarks on General MacArthur, to the effect that the Pacific problems were settled before the President and Churchill met and that it will not be considered there."

A—"Then the information that it would be considered was erroneous. Where agenda is not made public, speculation inevitably arises."

Q—"Do you think your remarks on MacArthur are still pertinent in view of this Associated Press dispatch?"

A—"Yes, certainly."

Q.—"It seems to some people that your remarks about the allocation of supplies to General MacArthur were not consistent with your promise that you would keep the conduct of the war out of politics."

A.—From a Chicago Tribune reporter: "That's a speech, not a question." From Mr. Dewey: "One comment has already been made. My remarks spoke for themselves."

Question of Responsibility

Q.—"Is it or is it not true that the selection of a supreme commander in the Pacific is the responsibility of the combined chiefs of staff and not exclusively the responsibility of the President?"

A.—"That is exactly what I said in an answer to a question at my previous conference. I not only said it, but it actually got reported as I answered it."

Q.—"If you had been President, would you have made a different allocation of supplies?"

A.—"I am not crying over any spilt milk."

Q.—"Governor, do you mean the milk has been spilt or has been used?"

A.—"My answer speaks for itself."

Q.—"Do you still believe that the conduct of the war should be kept entirely out of the political campaign?"

A.—"Surely, and in the hands of the chiefs of staff."

Q.—"In view of your previous statements on the subject is it your understanding that the allocation of supplies to Gen. MacArthur is not determined by the chiefs of staff and is not a part of the military conduct of the war?"

A.—"Let me say that I hope it is now being determined by the chiefs of staff."

Governor Dewey strongly emphasized the word "now" and didn't answer the second part of the question.

W. C. T. U. Official Sees Return of Prohibition

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—The return of prohibition—with better enforcement than last time—was predicted last night by Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York, Vice-President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, as a result of "the sight of girls clustered at bars."

Mrs. Colvin declared in an interview at the W. C. T. U.'s 70th annual convention that during prohibition she never saw an intoxicated girl on the streets of New York.

She described liquor interests as already "scared to death" that prohibition was returning, and said they were enlisting the aid of church groups to keep young people out of drinking establishments.

'Whereas' in U. S. Orders Glows Red to Maverick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Maury Maverick, implacable foe of what he calls "gobbledegook" language in Government orders has taken as his target for today, "whereas."

"Show me a whereas," says Mr. Maverick, "and I will show you a document in which the only period is the one at the very end. By the end you do not know which refers to what or whether you are in or out of jail."

ALABAMA

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MONTGOMERY (Continued)

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O	P	H	I	R		A	
D	E	E	P		M	C	
E	S	T		B	O	K	
Y		O	B	E	S	E	
	P	R	I	E	S	T	
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R	E		L	O	R	E	
I		V	E	R	N	E	
A	L	B	I	N	O	S	

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MIAMI (Continued)

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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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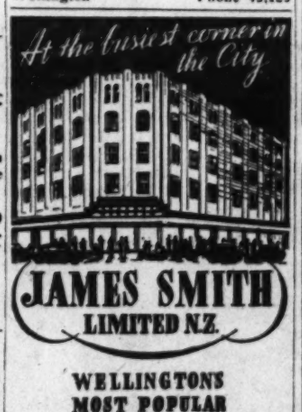

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Stanley Moger

"There goes that volume control, again!"

Daily Anecdote

Makes a Good Story

One Christmas morning James Gordon Bennett, the newspaper publisher, presented the waiter who always served him breakfast at Delmonico's with a small roll of currency. When the waiter examined it later, he was shocked. The roll contained six $1,000 bills!

Believing that Mr. Bennett must have made a mistake, he turned the money over to his employer, who locked it in his safe.

The next morning, when the publisher appeared, Mr. Delmonico took him aside and held out the six bills.

"Of course, you made a mistake yesterday, Mr. Bennett," he said quietly.

But the publisher suddenly bristled with anger. Rising to his full height, he exclaimed, "Mr. Delmonico, I must ask you to give that money back at once to your man. By this time you ought to know that James Gordon Bennett never makes a mistake!"

Recognition

Dogs that have been honorably discharged from services with the armed forces are now exempt from license fees in Jacksonville, Fla.

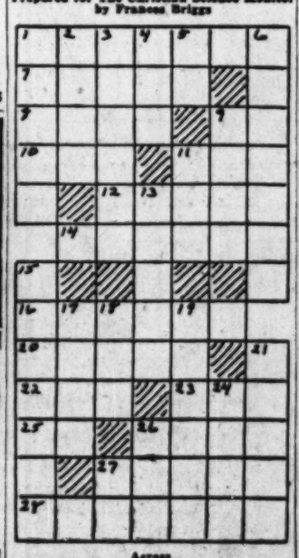
Today's Quotation

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.

—DRYDEN

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Perry Mason is hero of several mystery novels by what author?
7—Solomon sent fleet to what place to seek treasures for the temple?
8—What is an antonym of "shallow"?
9—Millicurie (abbr.).
10—What is a suffix used to form superlative of adverbs?
11—Autobiography by whom won Pulitzer Prize in 1931?
13—Very fat.
14—Who is the person "all shaven and shorn" mentioned in "House that Jack Built"?
16—Where was Charles Lamb born?
20—Grazing animals eat what?
22—What was Robert Browning's nationality (abbr.)?
23—Any tribunal is what?
25—Musical note.
26—That which is or may be learned is what?
27—What French novelist exploited science in adventure tales?
28—White miog are what?

Down
1—Who was founder of "The Lady's Book"?
2—What animals were imported by Solomon?
3—An orator is sometimes called what?
4—What is a candle made by dipping a wick in melted tallow?
5—Near (abbr.).
6—What is a game for two or four persons, played in a four-walled court?
9—What plant grows on earth, rocks, or bark of trees?
11—Insect.
12—What are the most highly developed creatures excepting the Mammalia?
15—Algerines live in what country?
17—Caen, France, is on what river?
18—To scold or urge constantly.
19—What playwright is author of "The Vinegar Tree"?
21—What would you find in a coppice?
24—What is a river of Tuscany, Italy?
26—Hawaiian wreath.
27—Verb (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Who's the Author?

In the following quiz the first list gives you the names of ten characters from famous books and the second list gives you the names of the famous authors. Your job is to link each character with the correct author.

1. Martin Eden.
2. Hedda Gabler.
3. Uriah Heep.
4. Porthos.
5. Ben Hur.
6. Lulu Bett.
7. Penrod.
8. Peter Ibbetson.
9. Dorian Gray.
10. Robinson Crusoe.

1. Booth Tarkington.
2. George Du Maurier.
3. Jack London.
4. Henrik Ibsen.
5. Charles Dickens
6. Daniel Defoe.
7. Zona Gale.
8. Lew Wallace.
9. Alexander Dumas.
10. Oscar Wilde.

Answers
1. Jack London. 2. Henrik Ibsen. 3. Charles Dickens. 4. Alexander Dumas. 5. Lew Wallace. 6. Zona Gale. 7. Booth Tarkington. 8. George Du Maurier. 9. Oscar Wilde. 10. Daniel Defoe.

Drafted Canines

All dogs in the Netherlands have been drafted by the Nazis and all physically fit are considered part of the German Army; even if left with their owners, they are subject to call to active military duty at any time.

In Lighter Vein

Duet

Mother (to beloved daughter): Now, darling, show everybody how nicely you can recite. A little ship was on the—

The Darling: Thea

Mother: It sailed along so pleasant—

T. D.: Lee

M.:It was the peaceful time of—

T. D.: Night,

M.: And all was calm and—

T. D.: Bwight.

M.: Splendid! Now recite another one, darling.—L. & N. Employees' Magazine.

Familiar Names In Italy

Since Allied soldiers first landed on the Italian mainland they have fought their way up the boot through many towns that have made notable contributions to our language. Still others lie ahead to be encompassed in weeks to come.

Pistoja is said to have given name to the pistol, while Cantalupo is easily identified with the canteloupe, said to have been first cultivated near there. Parma gave us Parmesan cheese and Milan not only contributed Milan straw, but originated the words milliner and millinery.

Leghorn, the English translation of Livorno, is memorable to more Americans for giving name to a hat and breed of chicken than for its cultural associations. Roman candles and Roman holidays are reminders of the city of Remus and Romulus.

Bologna gave name to a sausage that appears to be mispronounced in this country, and the birthplace of Columbus gave us Genoa cake. From Venice came Venetian blinds, and from Naples the Neapolitan ices that soon became famous after their introduction from the Orient by the fabulous Marco Polo.

The village of Magenta, scene of an historic battle in Garibaldi's time, gave name to the magenta shade of red. Musicians know the hill town of Cremona as the home of Cremona violins, fashioned there for centuries by the world-famed Guarneri, Amati and Stradivari families.

Allied soldiers might not be much interested in such things, but it at least suggests a theme to write home about without putting a strain on the censor's pencil and shears.

Scaring Off Jaywalkers

City police of Almeda, Calif., agreed C. L. Bolander had a sure cure for jaywalking but they said a special fund for lawsuit settlement would have to be enacted first. Bolander's plan is to spray with white paint the feet of all jaywalkers.—AP Dispatch.

Caption Contest

Wide World

The following have been selected as the 10 best captions sent in for the picture published on Sept. 2:

"A Man's a Man for a' That"
Gladys Kepler, South Bend, Ind.; Jean Wray, Boston; Edna R. Canning, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mortimer Goodkind, New York.

"Well, Can You 'Pleat' That?"
John Stewart Roberts, Beverly Hills, Calif.

"That I Gotta See!"
Gladys E. Beach, Nyack, N. Y.

"A Touching Scene"
Helen B. Kennelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lois I. Morgan, Florence, Ore.

"Becoming Plaid for a Bonny Lad"
H. O. Eldridge, Nanty-Glo, Pa.

"The Fifth Freedom"
George T. Coonley, Evanston, Ill.

"Seeing Is Believing"
Elena Buendra, New Haven, Conn.; Miss G. W. Neal, West Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Feminine Touch"
Mrs. C. Wrest, Santa Monica, Calif.; Mary Gammon, Silver Spring, Md.

"A Kilt With a Tilt"
Cyril H., Balboa Island, Calif.

"All Wool and a Yard Wide"
Claudine V. Bunting, Los Angeles; Helen G. Cruzer, Redwood City, Calif.; Stella Mackay, Victoria, B. C.; B. A. Langhorne, Indianapolis; Ora van Hoesen, Nashville, Ind.; D. E. College Park, Md.; Flora M. Krause, Detroit; Mabel I. Jaggar, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Ethel Eisfelder, St. Louis, Mo.; Caroline Marshall, Omaha, Neb.; Jennie Powner, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Alberi E. Fox, Jr., Buffalo; Mrs. E. F. Booth, City Island, N. Y.; Marie M. Rarpf, Long Beach, N. Y.; R. Stanley Reeve, Kenwood, N. Y.; Edna A. Bingman, Cincinnati; Jackson, Medina, Ohio; Mrs. M. L. Melville, Roanoke, Va.; Lynn H. Smith, Jefferson, Wis.; Ruth Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.

Veteran Cashes a Check

(New York Herald Tribune)
New York

A veteran of this war, finding himself short of money, sought in vain the other day for a place to cash a pension check he receives from the Federal Government for service-connected disabilities. The banks were closed because of Labor Day. He tried the General Post Office, at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, and was refused there. As a last resort, he asked a policeman whether he knew where the check could be cashed. Two men chatting with the officer looked for a moment at the gold discharge button the veteran was wearing, and one of them said: "I'll take a chance on a veteran any time. How much is the check for?"

Brevities

Onions weighing a dozen pounds or so are being produced in the Far West and are said to represent a distinct economic gain. If the ultimate consumer grows breathless from lifting them, that would be a distinct social gain, too.—Ryan in Boston Herald.

The price of Swiss cheese has been cut 3 cents a pound, possibly to make allowance for the holes.—Indianapolis News.

For it's always fair weather when good fellows get together, with their feet on the table and a peace plan ringing clear.—Detroit News.

About that British invention—which is said to paper walls without the aid of any human agency—is it necessary to take the pictures off the wall?

NEWS ITEM— WE HAVE OUR CHIMNEYS CLEANED
LIKE TO HAVE YOUR CHIMNEYS CLEANED, MISTER?
YES -- THE CHIMNEY SWIFTS ARE ALL GONE NOW
MY HELPER'S JUST GONE INTO THE NAVY- COULD YOU GIVE ME A HAND?
SURE
JUST HANG ON TO THE ROPE IN CASE I SLIP
I'LL TIE IT AROUND ME THE WAY MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS DO
OH JANE!

The Taffies—*Males at Work* By PALMER

NOW LET ME GET THIS STRAIGHT— FROLIC AND MY WIFE WEAR THE SAME SIZE DRESS - I'M TO PHONE FROLIC AND GET HER SIZE, PRETENDING I'M GOING TO SURPRISE MY WIFE WITH A NEW GOWN BUT DON'T KNOW HER SIZE — OF COURSE YOU KNOW I COULDN'T STOOP TO SUCH A FALSEHOOD — I SHALL REALLY HAVE TO BUY MY WIFE A NEW GOWN.
YES, FROLIC- I WANT TO SURPRISE HER WITH A NEW DRESS AND YOU BOTH WEAR THE SAME SIZE — SEE
SIZE 14 ? OH, FINE — THANK YOU VERY MUCH, FROLIC —
GREAT! I'LL PICK UP THE DRESS TOMORROW
WAS I SURPRISED TODAY, HENRY! LARRY IS GOING TO SURPRISE HIS WIFE WITH A NEW DRESS — WON'T SHE BE SURPRISED!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Agreeable Surprise* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Wants to Be Alone* By THE HAGERS

IT'S GOOD TO BE ALONE SOMETIMES. YOU CAN START THAT BOOK YOU HAVE WANTED TO READ.
AND PRACTICE THOSE EXERCISES THAT ANNOY YOUR FRIENDS.
-AND WORK ON YOUR SCRAP BOOK.
?
THUMP THUMP THUMP
HI YA, WAD, OLD SCHOOLMATE!
THE WEASEL!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Make It Truly V-Day

United Nations military leaders are convinced that victory over Germany is now only a "matter of weeks," with the possibility that V-Day will come at any time—and suddenly. Are we ready for it?

Will we make it merely another Armistice Day—a bigger and wilder New Year's Eve, a thoughtless orgy of noise, an emotional spree? Or will we observe it with the humility and quiet consecration of D-Day, with prayerful thanksgiving for successes gained and prayerful dedication to the tasks remaining—to finish the Pacific end of the struggle and to win the peace?

Many American cities are laying plans for useful, constructive observance of V-Day. But it must be recorded that public officials are deeply concerned about the form celebrations will take. Many stores, remembering Nov. 11, 1918, have elaborate arrangements for closing and preventing vandalism. In some places there is a movement to open churches for prayer as on D-Day, and civic leaders are seeking other ways to turn the natural rejoicing into healthy channels of expression.

One danger all the plans recognize is that from liquor. Police officials, knowing what a drunken mob can do and the unadvertised part intoxicants have played in race riots and other disturbances, have particularly welcomed the action of many communities in ordering a ban on liquor sales.

This planning is all to the good. Possibly something more and on a wider scale is needed to establish the Nation's attitude clearly in advance. Radio programs renewing Americans' appreciation of the best in their history and deepening their understanding of democracy would help. A call to prayer, similar to that he issued before D-Day, might well come from the President. But citizens should take an active, individual responsibility, and a great many are doing so.

A thoughtful, prayerful observance of V-Day is dictated by consideration for the families of men who have made or are still making every kind of sacrifice to bring this day. It is dictated by the fact that this will be only VE-Day (Victory in Europe Day), leaving both the war with Japan and the war with war to be won. It is dictated by memories of what happened after 1918 to a victory boisterously celebrated but not consecrated. It is dictated by the nobility of our cause and the necessity to prove that we can conquer animality and ignorance not only in our foes but in ourselves.

Every man and woman can prepare now to make it truly a day of victory.

Three Objectives?

Stop Mr. John A. (for Average) American in front of Bankers Life, Des Moines, or in the lobby of the Palace in San Francisco, the corner of Fifth and 42nd, or where you will, and ask him what's ahead. He'll reply, we suspect, and in this order:—

1. Win the war.
2. Win the peace.
3. Win prosperity.

These seem like three separate objectives. History suggests they may be one.

This war began long before the shooting began. It is hard to say when it began. Perhaps it began at that precise moment when the United States became for the first time a creditor nation. Perhaps it began when, ignoring its new fiscal position, the United States blocked out many foreign imports with tariffs, preventing some nations from buying the agricultural surpluses, causing said surpluses to pile up or to be plowed under, and setting in motion a long story of subsidies and payments.

Perhaps it started when European nations, denied American grains, began trying to be self-sufficient. Perhaps it began when, needing lands and resources to sustain their populations, some aggressors started seizing it.

And how will it end? With victory on the battlefield, and with troops and police forces left to sit on the lid? Or in a rational provision for the fair sharing of surpluses throughout the world, and with hopes encouraged that free men everywhere through exercise of their God-given intelligence can attain improved living?

Winning the war, and enforcing the peace, may seem like hollow victories unless we look at what all the shooting is about. Winning war, peace, and prosperity requires step-by-step procedure, and historical process, but we cannot win wars without bringing peace. We cannot have continued peace without prosperity.

The problems, and the objectives, are one.

Bold Solutions

Settlement of sizable migrations impelled by economic or political reasons already looms as a major portion for the peace table and after. Dr. Isaiah Bowman, as retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, recently emphasized a typical problem, in his report on 30 possible settlement areas:

> Economic easement in China seems a far more rational solution than merely keeping Chinese out of Australia. If white settlement in Australia is urgent, it is equally urgent to begin the industrialization of China.

This fearless approach to a problem of many interests warrants equal fearlessness in choosing and implementing solutions. Admitted failures and dissatisfactions that have brought on or worsened economic and social problems in China, Australia, and elsewhere may make new solutions if not new directions indispensable for peace.

Dr. Bowman was far from doctrinaire in his observations. But new or different solutions are not the exclusive province of the doctrinaire. "A world-imposed theoretical plan of settlement would most certainly fail," he said. "National programs inspired by disinterested local studies of a scientific nature may succeed." Is not this a call for bold action, not merely as an alternative but as the only course for free peoples wanting to remain free?

George and Calvin

The other day a reader sent us a clipping from a suburban weekly of a letter from a soldier in Italy to his father in the United States. It was about the soldier's brother.

"Dear Dad," it began. "I believe the War Department has notified you of our loss of Calvin. Dad, I am writing now because I've just learned of his passing." The letter then goes on to describe how Calvin, a radioman, directed artillery fire and saved many of his comrades just before he was killed. The letter is signed simply "George."

George and Calvin—two fine American names. And the last name is American, too—Saito—as American as Grabowski or Houlihan. The boys' father was a Japanese cook in a California hotel, and he brought up his three American-born sons and one daughter practically alone. The boys went into business with him when they grew up. Then came the war—and concentration.

George and Calvin, who were unmarried, had gone to the public schools and hardly knew anything that was Japanese. But they felt that the camp was for their protection; so they accepted the situation. Soon their loyalty was determined and they enlisted. The others also were freed to take jobs.

The reader who sent in the clipping suggests that Americans will have to revise some of their prejudices if they want to insure postwar tranquillity within their own borders. One of these revisions must wipe out the feeling that a man is not a true American because his name has an "enemy" sound. America got over its prejudice of 25 years ago against names like Hoffmann and Schermerhorn. A good name does not depend on how it's spelled.

Words vs. Dollars

Several mayors of Massachusetts towns and cities, at a meeting of their Mayors' Club the other day, expressed serious doubts whether they would be able to persuade young boys and girls 17 and 18 years of age to return to complete their high-school education, so long as labor was offering them $50 and $60 a week for jobs.

No elected public official is nearer the people and their concerns than is the mayor of the city, and therefore the view of these men cannot be shrugged aside. It may well be that in many cases the argument of words and ideas may fall before the argument of dollars. However, we concur with the mayors that this is no reason for ceasing efforts to publicize the value of going back to school.

The time is coming when labor will no longer have jobs for these unskilled young workers now commanding such extraordinary pay. Then, if we have continued all along to give voice to the plea of education, at least the young people will know what the next right step is. At least they will have had it drilled into them that a high-school education is the minimum necessity in the unpredictable postwar future.

Self-Made Prisoners

British Youngsters Under the Bombs

I heard the bomb when it struck; both heard and felt it, above the incessant bark and roar of antiaircraft batteries all around. Must be one of the "big fellows," I thought. In the morning I saw the enormous gaping hole it had made right out in the middle of near-by Kensington Gardens. It had been a "big fellow." Fronts of buildings a block away were literally caved in. Practically every window for nearly half a mile was shattered.

Workmen already were swarming over the place, fixing wires, methodically completing the destruction of half-blown-down trees, generally clearing away what they could of the mess. What a wonder it had dropped way out here in this big park!

But as I stood speculating on what it might have done had it landed in the center of yonder Albert Hall, there suddenly tripped along past me a column of children. At the head of the line was a young woman, apparently a teacher. She had one tiny tot firmly by the hand. The rest marched obediently along behind, in twos.

* * *

They headed for the bomb crater. They neither ran nor sauntered. They did not chatter, nor even laugh. In their faces was none of the wide-eyed curiosity of the child going to his first circus. They were not carefree, as children usually are. They were sober. Yet they showed no fright, no awe. There was genuine interest, a polite, reserved kind of eagerness in their expressions.

With quickened pace and with heads high, they trotted in past Prince's Gate, and over to the crater, as close as they could get. Without any apparent effort by the teacher, nor any evidence of conscious conformity on their part, they maintained a disciplined order. Still sober, but still without fear, they looked over the scene. Then, at a word from the teacher, they turned and marched off.

As they disappeared beyond the gate again, it occurred to me—an American—that in those somber childish faces, in their sure and deliberate actions, was expressed something of the character of a people—a people with a calm, firm, deeply rooted confidence. I would call it courage, but that seems to imply a stubborn, physical kind of reaction. Stubborness suggests unreasonable immovability. These British people are immovable, all right. But it is reasonable, and reasoned. It is a quiet acceptance of the fact that there is just no reasonable alternative to "carrying on." One isn't brave for the sake of being brave. There's no melodramatic, sentimental glory about it.

* * *

Those children represented the character climate of Britain today. They were absorbing and reflecting the tempered, dispassionate determination of a people to live, and to live as free men. I think it is entirely to their credit that they go in little for the "smile through your tears" kind of business. There's no artificial, superficial gaiety among them as a rule. They're in a tight spot—at least they've been in a tight spot. They're having a tough time, and they make no bones about it.

In other words it's a downright serious business, a very unpleasant business. It seems to the Britisher, on the one hand, a sham to make out that everyone is happy in spite of it all, and, on the other hand, very wrong and dishonest indeed to appear as if, in not letting down, they are being glo-o-oriously brave. They are just fighting and winning a war. And that's nothing to laugh about, or cry about.

RALPH W. CESSNA

Lost Biographies Recovered

On the London Literary Front

LONDON

If we were a race of giants, "Alumni Cantabrigienses," from 1752 to 1900, Volume II, Chalmers-Fytche, compiled by J. A. VENN (Cambridge University Press, £7, 10s), might call itself a handy vest-pocket companion. But, as things are, it would comfortably fill any normal man's haversack. It stands ten inches high, seven and three-quarters inches wide, and one and a quarter inches deep. It is printed in double columns, and has roughly 6,000 names in it, arranged alphabetically like a dictionary.

Many Cambridge men, between 1752 and 1900, whose names are contained between Ch and Fy, are celebrated people. Statesmen like Sir Austen Chamberlain, naturalists like Charles Darwin, chemists like Sir Humphry Davy have an international fame, and the details of their careers, what colleges they belonged to, and what wives they married are easy to obtain. Furnishing the biographies of such persons can have afforded Dr. Venn little difficulty.

But the great bulk of the volume is made up of men far different from these. There are country parsons, squires, business managers, family doctors by the score and hundreds in its pages, men who have done good work in the world, but received no fame for it. It is only too easy for their memory to fall into oblivion. The dates of their matriculation and graduation are fairly simple to discover; but their subsequent careers, beyond the barest outline, are hard to fill in. This part of Dr. Venn's task might have daunted the most self-confident and painstaking researcher. But he has come through it with flags flying and drums beating.

There are, for example, special Cambridge families, whose members, without any particular reason save that of old association, always go to the more eastern of the two universities. One of these families is the Chances. From this volume it is clear that for generation after generation there has been a Chance in Cambridge. None has achieved any national fame, but they have all done a good job in the country. Dr. Venn's treatment of the various members of the Chance set is typical of his success with nearly all the other 6,000 characters who make up the cast of his drama. He gives the broad outline of their careers, but also adds a little touch that makes them distinct and vital individuals.

James Frederick Chance (Trinity, 1875) for instance, had a business connected with improving dioptric apparatus for lighthouses. He gave this up in order to become "the greatest English expert in Baltic policy in the eighteenth century." Meanwhile, the glass business did not go neglected. It was carried on by his brother, George Ferguson, who was also a Trinity man. The father, James Timmins Chance, was the founder of the firm, and joined Faraday in experiments on the lighthouse at Whitby. James Timmins' brother George (Trinity, 1843) was one of three Commissioners who enquired into the Trade Union outrages at Sheffield and Manchester in 1867.

Here, in a few lines, a whole typically English family, of which the world knows nothing, springs into life. Over and over again this happens in Dr. Venn's irresistible pages.

But to Americans, at any rate, the prize of Dr. Venn's extensive collection is Richard Church (Trinity, 1816), who was born in New York. Church's chief interest is his father, John Barker Church, who went to America from Britain. He arrived in Boston just about the time the Revolution broke out, and quickly joined the colonists. He eventually became Commissary-General to the Army under General Rochambeau. Later he returned to England, and in 1790 was elected M. P. for Wendover. He sat in Parliament for six years, surely a unique figure.

HAROLD HOBSON.

Canada New Family Allowance Law

An Intimate Message From Quebec

By Richard L. Strout

QUEBEC

Canada has just passed a piece of social legislation beyond anything in the United States. It sets up a system of family allowances, at so much a child, on a direct governmental cash-donation basis. If you have four children under 16, you get so much money a month for each one, whether you are a bank president or a stone cutter. In the case of the bank president, however, the amount given for the children is cancelled out of income-tax abatement for dependents; so the new provision means little. But the stone cutter or other lower-income Canadian family will get governmental benefits for having children and these will be given not as a charity, but as a matter of right.

This new legislation will take effect next July 1. It was passed August 1 and has so far received little American attention. Prime Minister Mackenzie King explained some of the reasons for the measure. For one thing it would spread the burden of child maintenance among the people of Canada. For another, he said it would contribute to "healthy redistribution of the country's wealth." On the economic side, he argued, it would distribute mass purchasing power and thereby help prevent depression.

These arguments, you will note, are exactly the ones which seem to stir up so much controversy, in Washington. It is strange for a correspondent to travel from nation to nation, and catch the contrasting atmosphere of different countries. In this space recently I noted the leftward swing of Britain which I found in London, as exemplified in the recently approved "white paper" on unemployment.

I found in Canada in the King Government, which has moved "left" (if that is the word), this revolutionary piece of social legislation. Without taking sides I think it is fair to say that the atmosphere is just the opposite today in Washington. It is just the type of "paternalistic" legislation which is anathema to the careful watchdogs of the Treasury, Tydings, George, Byrd, Taft, and the majority of both Houses. Yet if I am any judge this sweep to the "left" (if by that we mean increasing centralized control, governmental planning, and greater State assistance) is almost world-wide in scope among other belligerents. How long it will last is anybody's guess.

The Canadian bill will cost about $200,000,000 annually, it is estimated, which would be equivalent for the United States, on a population basis of around $2 billions. There are three and a half million Canadian children under 16, contained in some one and a half million families. Over half of these families now benefit from income-tax deductions in some degree. But the lower-income families with most children do not benefit.

The proposed Canadian cash donation will amount to $5 per month per child under 6, rising to $8 for children of 13 to 16. The rate descends after the fourth child, $1 a month being deducted from the fifth child's allowance and $3 for the eighth child and any beyond that. A considerable argument has been made that the new program benefits the Quebec French-Canadians with their large families at the expense of Ontario and other Provinces. The law's defenders deny this, and it may be significant that not a single vote was cast against the measure when it finally passed last month.

I recall my equal surprise at watching the radical British unemployment measure pass in London a few months ago, also without a single opposing voice. Neither of these measures would, I believe, have a chance of passage in the present mood of the American Congress, where features of each would be termed "socialistic."

We live in a fast-moving and various world where the measures that satisfy one country do not satisfy the next and, in fact, may be very unsuitable. At first glance, London and Ottawa now seem to be going one way and Washington another. Yet experience has shown that in the long run the English-speaking countries understand one another pretty well, and have an aptitude for profiting by each other's successes and mistakes.

"May It Please the Court"

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

To those who have listened to the addresses already delivered by Governor Dewey in his first swing around the circle designed to lay the groundwork of his campaign for election to the Presidency in November next, it must be apparent that he is bringing to his task a strategy and a method perfected by him during his busy years as a public prosecutor. He, with the aid of those who are working with him, appears to have marshaled and tabulated the facts in the case as he appraises and accepts them, in preparation for the presentation of a not entirely informal indictment of what he is inclined to regard as Public Enemy No. 1.

It will be interesting to all of us, whatever our individual sympathies, our hopes and fears, our prejudices and our sectional animosities, to view, even from inconspicuous seats in the arena, the procedure as it takes form and develops in the weeks ahead. Mr. Dewey, as attorney and prosecutor for the people, let us assume, has already, politely and with fitting dignity and formality, opened. "May it please the Court!" This, significantly, seems to have been addressed to the American people. It is to us, individually and collectively, that the opportunity and the responsibility of weighing the facts and reaching a decision will be given. We have accepted duty of jurors in a trial court. The admonition from the Court is to listen, that a true verdict may be returned.

The indictment, of course, either in the political arena or in a court of justice, does not prove the moral turpitude of the accused or even establish the truth of the allegations of misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance which it charges. Too often these documents are confusing and ambiguous in phraseology and content. They make the accused to appear like some incarnate inhabitant of the nether regions portrayed as being capable of committing, simultaneously, all the crimes in the category.

But Governor Dewey, as friend of the Court, rather than as a prosecutor even of the misguided transgressor, has, in the estimation of many who have listened to or read his opening speeches, phrased his summation of facts and charges in language easily understood, and in terms and words which permit no double construction.

The next step, logically, is the presentation, preferrably from the record, of such proof as he may be able to offer in substantiation of the allegations contained in the more formidable document. It is the strategy and acumen employed in the next and successive stages of the proceedings in developing a plan which seems to have been clearly indicated by the studied method thus far pursued which will be watched with increasing interest by the Governor's political opponents as well as his friends and supporters. It is admitted on all sides, no doubt, that in the technique indicated the experience of the Republican spokesman has equipped him adequately for the task ahead. He could not easily make so grievous a blunder as to fail to support his deliberated statements of fact by what he is convinced is persuasive and convincing proof.

Imagine the picturesque setting. The people of the United States, men and women, and boys and girls as well, filling the vast arena bounded by the two oceans, the lakes and gulf and the mountains, listening as jurors and spectators at the hearing designed, not to try and convict of guilt, but to determine, upon the basis of factual truth adduced, their individual and collective rights and responsibilities as electors and citizens of a great democracy. The array is inspiring. The occasion is one for serious testing and profound contemplation.

The days of torchlight processions, brass bands and bombastic oratory in major political campaigns apparently are a thing of the past, at least in these sober days when party supremacy has yielded to the sterner necessities of the hour. After the evidence is submitted, the verdict will be asked. It will not be a directed verdict, because the right and duty remain in and with the jurors to decide. There will be no mistrial, no suspended sentence, no parole to the custody of sympathetic friends inspired by pleas of the inexperienced or innocent or even the mistakes of anyone concerned.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1944*

U. S. Navy Color Photo From Associated Press

LARGEST AMERICAN BOMBERS SOAR ABOVE JAPANESE POSSESSIONS — A Scenic Air Shot of Five TBFs (Avengers) in Flight Over Tinian Island of the Marianas. Part of the Island Lies Below the Foremost Plane.

From Foxhole to Main Street - - - - - - *By Neal Stanford* - - - - - - **Page Three**

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From Foxhole to Main Street

Last of Two Articles

By Neal Stanford

Wide World

Group of Marines, Members of the Famous First Division, Watch a Discharged Veteran Working in the Machine Shop at Henry Ford's New Rehabilitation Center for World War II Veterans, Camp Legion, Dearborn, Mich.

Returned Soldiers Go Bicycling at Fort Devens, Mass. At Left: Col. Augustus Thorndike, Harvard Man Who Heads Reconditioning Program at Home and Abroad

THIS WAR'S VETERAN will not be Washington's forgotten man.

He is mentioned in every Congressional debate. He is anticipated in Congressional legislation already on the books. He is the subject of more and more bills. But, even so, is he adequately remembered?

Already awaiting the returning veterans are:

1. Mustering out pay of $100, $200, $300—depending on length and place of service.
2. The right to his old job—if it exists, if he wants it, and if he asks for it within 40 days of discharge.
3. Educational opportunities at Government cost of from one to four years, with monthly allotments of from $50 to $75.
4. Easy interest loans up to $2,000 for those wanting to go into business, take up farming, or build a house.
5. Unemployment insurance of $20 a week up to 52 weeks for veterans unable to find work.
6. Civil service preference should he wish to enter Government service.

These constitute the major provisions now made for the veteran. No Washington observer expects they include all Congress will eventually pass.

There is a soldiers' bonus. That it will come is taken for granted in the capital. The only questions are when and how.

One recently proposed bonus plan called for payment up to $4,500 that would cost $35,000,000,000 in 10 years. A less costly plan recommends spending $10,000,000,000 over the same period. Most proposals suggest issuing bonds to the veterans that will mature in a decade. Some would permit veterans to borrow as much as one fifth of this sum in any one year.

Congress is practically unanimous in its willingness to go all out for the veteran. Not just because, being still at war, any expense directly or indirectly related to the conflict automatically wins approval. Not only because veterans' organizations are powerful lobbyists and every Congressman knows they will become more powerful after the war. (Almost one tenth of the country's population will then be in the veteran class—twice the proportion of the last war.) But also because deep in their hearts Congressmen know that the people who stayed at home really did pretty well by themselves during the war. After the war it is the fighting man's turn to get a few breaks.

Men and women on the home front may have worked hard and long hours in factories or on farms. But their hours were never so dreary or their work so dangerous as those of the men on the war front.

There was time to eat and sleep. There was time for diversion. There was time to oneself. There was time and a half. Possibly Congressmen would have provided for the servicemen anyway, because they fear their political power. But the fact is they provided for them in appreciation of their military power.

* * *

What will this war's veterans' program cost? No one knows definitely. But both the total and the per veteran cost certainly will run above those of the last war.

For the 4,700,000 doughboys of the last war the Government spent $14,500,000,000—or something over $3,000 a veteran. This war's more than 13,000,000,000 veterans may well, in the same period, with higher discharge pay, with more liberal grants of aid, with every indication of a more liberal bonus, receive an average of around $5,000 apiece—or a total of $65,000,000,000.

Veterans' costs may well range anywhere from $3,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 a year for some time after the war. Though an expense of the postwar years, it actually is a direct cost of the war, a fact that should not be forgotten in coming years.

The branches of the military services have the first concern with the returning soldier or sailor. They are improving procedures so that discharges can be speeded, especially among those with no physical disabilities. At Fort Dix, N. J., for example, the Army has set up a separation center where a man can be on his way home in two days. There are to be other centers like this one.

Returning disabled veterans become the responsibility of the Veterans' Administration. Following an honorable discharge, the VA takes over the job of hospitalization or retraining. It supervises pension disbursements, insurance, vocational rehabilitation, claims against the Government, provides medical services for those needing them.

In line with a recommendation by Bernard M. Baruch in his report last February to the President on retraining and reemployment there has been established under the supervision of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines—who also heads the Veterans' Administration—a Federal Reemployment and Retraining Agency. It does the overall planning and co-ordinating of policies, leaving the actual work to such organizations (besides the Veterans' Administration) as:

1. The Selective Service System—which through its 6,400 local draft boards is responsible for seeing that the veteran gets his old job back if he wants it.
2. The War Manpower Commission—which through the 1,500 offices of the United States Employment Service which it directs and its Veterans' Employment Service brings the veteran and the job together.
3. The Civil Service Commission—which handles those veterans who qualify for federal positions.
4. The Federal Security Agency—which through its subsidiaries, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Office of Education, the Public Health Service and the Social Security Board offers a wide range of services to veterans.
5. The Red Cross—which stands ready to provide temporary relief for veterans where necessary.

The lessons these agencies and bureaus are learning in refitting the 1,500,000 veterans that have already returned to civilian life should make the coming larger task easier. But there are these major differences between their present work and that of the future: the percentage of disabled men now being discharged runs very high—about 80 per cent are to some degree disabled and require a period of recuperation; work opportunities for veterans are at a peak, with most ex-servicemen having a pick of jobs.

The Government naturally is primarily responsible for the returning veteran. However, manufacturers, business firms, and labor unions are planning ways of co-operating and cushioning the transition period.

America's big industrial companies in particular have surveyed their plants to the end of accommodating the veteran—with particular concern for the disabled ex-serviceman. Ford has its "Camp Legion," near its River Rouge plant, where a number of disabled veterans are preparing for their industrial comeback. General Motors has completely analyzed its labor requirements and set up a follow-up system to assure that the veteran is properly placed.

The same goes for Henry J. Kaiser's Portland, Ore., plant. His Richmond, Calif., shipyard, however, disapproves of the follow-up system. Veterans don't like too much attention, it believes. Then there is the Peoria plan instituted by the Caterpillar Tractor Company, which keeps constant tabs on the performance of disabled veterans and gives them better jobs whenever possible.

Emphasis today on the rehabilitation and re-employment of the disabled veteran is due not only to the fact that such cases constitute the larger part of present discharges, but that physically able veterans have little trouble finding work today. While the services are making no guesses as to just how many disabled veterans there will be after the war they are proud of the record of relatively few seriously handicapped men that have been returned so far.

* * *

But to return to the question posed at the beginning of this article: Is the returning veteran going to be adequately provided for? There can be no definite answer. For the veterans' problem is not isolated from nor unrelated to what happens in the postwar period. Rather it is part of it and will only be a success if handling of the postwar period is a success.

The machinery for aiding, re-educating and rehabilitating the veteran has been provided. Whether it is adequate depends. Will the American economy make the transition from war to peace quickly and successfully? Will reconversion from war be as quickly accomplished as conversion to war?

If the country's economy breaks down or is arrested indefinitely in the postwar era, today's program won't save the ex-serviceman. The veterans' program will be successful only as the country's economy and reconversion planning is successful. It can't succeed in a depression. It can't help but succeed in prosperity.

Whither Palestine?

By William H. Stringer

THE IMPASSE in Palestine won't be exorcised merely by Republican or Democratic Party resolutions advocating resumption of Jewish immigration. Nor will a strongly worded manifesto by a Pan-Arab Congress decide the situation. The question is bigger than that.

The over-all problem of Palestine affects, or is affected by, the murder of Jews in Hungary, the drilling of oil wells in Arabia, Zionist activities in New York and London, postwar air terminals in the Middle East, living standards of the Arabs.

A blunt renewal of Jewish immigration into Palestine will alienate the Arab world, possibly endanger oil pipelines and Middle East airfields. Yet, again, if continued development of a Jewish home—not necessarily an exclusively Jewish State—in Palestine were linked with a plan to upraise standards throughout the Middle East, the plan might succeed.

* * *

Zionist organizations are seeking to persuade Britain and the United States that the White Paper of 1939, which closed the gates to Jewish immigrants in March, 1944 (except for unfilled quotas) should be torn up. That their well-financed efforts are having some success is shown by the recent G.O.P. and Democratic Party platform planks.

The Arabs demand that the White Paper stand, and ask for an autonomous Palestine, like Syria and Lebanon. They are willing to accept the Jews already settled among them, recognizing the tremendous benefits they have brought. But they are frankly worried about what London and Washington will do next.

Actually, solution of the Palestine problem is wrapped up in three unknown factors, on which more light may soon be shed:

1. Will there actually be sufficient Jews clamoring for admission after the war to overflow present immigration quotas? It's a widely held opinion that, not only will the tide of refugees become a trickle when Europe is liberated, but several thousands of recently arrived immigrants, especially those in Tel Aviv, will seek to return to Europe, even to Germany, once the war is ended.

2. Will or won't Palestine be able to provide *lebensraum* for two to two and a half million more inhabitants? The Arabs contend that more Jews can be colonized only by ousting Arabs from their accustomed lands.

3. Would the Arabs object violently to a gradual and mild continuance of immigration, provided it didn't oust a single Arab, but rather improved the lot of him and his neighbors?

Taking up these "unknowns" in order, a negative answer to the first question might well mean the end of Palestine's troubles. If after the war Zionists cannot find recruits for their colonization, no quotas are going to be upset, there'll be no Arab objections, no civil war, and a big portion of the problem will vanish.

Of course, if the Jews are to remain a minority in Palestine, they might conceivably be subject to the same hazards they have suffered as minorities elsewhere, and certainly some international or British overseership would have to be retained there as a guarantee against oppression.

As for the second "unknown"—Palestine's capacity to absorb newcomers—the Arab view fails to consider the potentialities of modern irrigation and industry. The Zionists have already brought into cultivation thousands of acres which were once barren wasteland. They have terraced abandoned hillslopes, replanted forests, washed salt out of Jordan Valley acres, reclaimed soil that centuries of Turkish rule had ruined.

Now Jewish experts are giving close study to the conclusions of Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the American Soil Conservation Service, who holds that Palestine can support another 4,000,000 persons, with proper irrigation. Dr. Lowdermilk ingeniously envisions using the entire flow of the River Jordan for irrigation—a big portion now empties into the Dead Sea and is lost. He would bring water from the Mediterranean via a canal to make good the diversion from the Dead Sea flow, and utilize the 1,500-foot drop from the Mediterranean to this strange below-sea-level lake to generate hydroelectric power. The Zionists contend that even the waste-desert Negeb region of lower Palestine can be irrigated.

Suppose, then, in considering the third question, that new irrigation should open important acreages without threatening Arab livelihoods. Suppose more thousands of refugees clamor for admission at the closed Palestinian gates after the war. Is there any conceivable formula which would permit renewed immigration without antagonizing the entire Arab world and turning these strategically located countries against Britain and the United States?

A start could be made by renewed efforts among Zionist organizations to make friends with and try to understand the Arabs. Limited co-operation is an every-day occurrence between Jewish settlements and Arab peasants—at the village level. Arabs are treated at Jewish local clinics, but no real program of sharing benefits with the Arabs has ever been broadly developed, despite insistence of a few idealistic Jewish leaders. Even so, of course, the Arabs have benefited vastly from the new standards of agriculture, industry, sanitation and irrigation introduced by the Zionists, and from the measurably higher wage scales. The Arabs still suspect, however, that the ultimate Zionist goal is a purely Jewish commonwealth, into which extremists would lump Trans-Jordan as well.

* * *

But a Palestinian solution may require more than Jewish effort. The consensus of many impartial Britons and Americans in the Middle East, of a few Jewish moderates and of the London Economist, is that peace could be settled on Palestine in the form of a bi-national state, federated with a Greater Syria.

Somewhat on the manner of Switzerland, Palestine could be divided into Arab and Jewish cantons, each section possessing local self-government but with a federal capital at Jerusalem. Under this plan Jewish immigrants would be admitted until the population stood at 50-50 for Jew and Arab, but the Arabs' fears of being outnumbered and dominated by a more clever race would be dissipated because Palestine would be federated with Trans-Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon in an economically unified federation which would be four fifths Arab. In Palestine the higher Arab birthrate would match the Zionist immigration to keep the populations even. This solution would hardly satisfy Zionists aspiring to a purely Jewish commonwealth, but it would provide a safe and permanent "homeland."

Nor could the Arabs object too much if this formula were to be applied within the framework of an internationally sponsored program for improved standards of living throughout the Middle East. The Arab world is desperately in need of better agricultural methods, more irrigation, new schools, sanitation, industrial development, freer trade. The Zionists in Palestine, with their experts, modern "know-how," and funds from abroad, have pointed the way and shown what can be achieved.

* * *

One Palestinian leader proposed to me that, after the war, the British and Americans, or whatever world association of nations is established, should be urged to make loans, long-term credits, and grants available for development and modernization in the Middle East. He argued that the powers so investing would reap rich trade dividends from the improved standards of living.

In any such long-term development Palestine would be the industrial hub, the specialty-agriculture center—yes, the Denmark or Czechoslovakia of the Middle East. Such an internationally sponsored program for general improvement of the backward, poverty-stricken Middle East could conceivably so expand opportunity, brighten the future and enlarge the physical and mental *lebensraum* of these peoples that the Palestinian problem—nourished largely on fears of shrinking economic opportunity—would fade into obscurity.

© C. Lutz; March of Time

Upper: Fountain Plays and Populace Wheel Baby Carriages About the Park in This Picture Taken at Tel Aviv, Ultra Modern Jewish City in Palestine. Lower Inset: Arab Boys on Street in Jaffa Offer a Study in Contrasts Between Two Ancient Races

Their Linchpins of Jade

By Pearl Strachan

Jade Bear, Chinese Han Dynasty

Jade Market, Canton, China

Upper Left: Human Figure in Jade, Chinese Shang Dynasty. Top Center: Chinese Jade Buckle With Running Antelope, Han Dynasty. Below: Han Banner Ornament

[Courtesy Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; H. Armstrong Roberts.]

Tree of Jade, Corundum, Hard Stones, 18th Century

CHINESE TROOPS in Upper Burma had something more to fight with than their British or American comrades in the Allied recapture of Mogaung on June 26. They had three times a thousand years of legend and devotion centered in the stone which gave Mogaung its nickname, "The City of Jade." For Chinese jade in modern times comes from this district of northern Burma, and the guilds of the cutters and the carvers and the polishers, in Canton and Shanghai and Peiping, depend on its quarries for their livelihood. Though the national stone of China, jade is not found in China, and from earliest times has been imported, first from Chinese Turkestan and later from Burma.

Three centuries before the Christian era a Chinese poet named Ch'ü Yüan wrote:

> I collected my chariots, a thousand in number.
> Their linchpins were of jade, and they raced on together.

In one of his battle poems he tells us that the warriors "grasp their jade drumsticks: they beat the sounding drums." Nearly a thousand years later, in the T'ang Dynasty, we find the poet Wang Po describing a king with jade pendants hanging from his girdle. And his contemporary Wang Wei, in the poem about the young girls from Lo-Yang, says, "Their master rides a rapid horse with jade bit and bridle."

Jade is classified as nephrite, the kind used for historic and ritual objects, the source of which was Turkestan; and jadeite, more brittle and brilliant in hue than the former, the kind of stone which is mined in Burma. Jade is known in all colors except blue, and blue jade is mentioned in antique books.

Mogaung to a visitor appears to be heaped over with jade. The gem decorates practically everything. Not only is it used for rings, buttons, bracelets, watches, necklaces and general costume accessories, but also for mural hangings and household vessels in daily service. The local quarry, one of the largest in the world, is about 50 miles from the center of the city.

Much of the Middle Kingdom jade, from Central Asia, was pure white. The T'ang poet wrote of a girl from Yueh whose face was "jade-white." Some of the colors in which the Chinese lapidaries delight to work are kingfisher green, beeswax yellow, cinnabar red, and ink black. Very rare are jades of flesh color, creamy white with vermilion spots, and spinach green flecked with gold. One Burmese variety is called "moss entangled in melting snow," and looks like snow melted, then frozen, with green veins in it.

It was a Yunnanese peddler in the 13th century who first discovered the brilliant green jade of Upper Burma. He was carrying goods home from Mogaung by pack. To balance the load on his animal's back he picked up a rounded stone from the roadside. On reaching home he flung the stone to the ground. It had been slightly broken and as it fell revealed an unusual luster. It was a piece of jade.

* * *

While Burmese jade is largely quarried, it is also found in boulders that wash down the streams. In Turkestan it is fished for, too. The fishers of jade, many of them Russians, walk barefooted, a score of them together, I am told, through the shallow parts of rivers, picking out jade pebbles with their toes. So sensitive are their feet that under the water they can tell the jade from other stones.

The Chinese have profound respect for the touch of jade and usually value the silken surface achieved through hours of patient honing as much as an intricately carved design. Touch and sound, in fact, are important, as well as quality and color, to the Chinese. So closely associated has jade been through the ages with historical, religious, political and artistic events of the nation that they have come to regard it as possessing almost human qualities. Confucius is quoted as saying:

"It is because ever since the olden days, wise men have seen in jade all the different virtues. It is soft, smooth and shining, like kindness; it is hard, fine and strong, like intelligence; its edges seem sharp, but do not cut, like justice; it hangs down to the ground, like humility; when struck, it gives a clear, ringing sound, like music."

Jade mining is something of a gamble, for the crude blocks, weighing anywhere from a few ounces to nearly a ton, are auctioned off at the source, and until they are cut open nobody knows the quality or range of colors. When Mogaung fell to the Japanese in May, 1942, the Chinese colony occupied an area which included the city's three largest streets and numbered nearly as many persons as Shans and Kachirs combined. Most of its population was evacuated with the Allied retreat at that time. In prewar days, during a buying season limited by heavy rains, buyers from the Chinese jade cutters' guilds, or manufacturers, converged on Mogaung and the neighboring jade sources, to bid for the year's supply.

To these cutters the Burmese middlemen, or auctioneers, appear crafty bargainers. To the Burmese auctioneers the Chinese buyers are the ones to watch out for. The day before an auction the boulders which the Kachin hillsmen have quarried are exhibited to the trade, each piece identified by a number. The bidding is done by finger language. The auctioneers wear full and extra-long sleeves. The buyers cluster round them, pressing the concealed forearms with their fingers to indicate the price they offer. When a satisfactory bid is received an auctioneer will announce that the sale is consummated.

Most dealers come from Canton, China's largest market for raw jade. Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Kunming come next. Peiping, too, has a large manufacturing industry. Jade "cutters," who buy and rough out the stone, farm out the carving, drilling, and polishing to contractors, who hire the artisans. Labor often gets about 40 per cent of the sum obtained for the finished product.

Tools of the Chinese lapidary have changed little over the centuries. They can be got together for a few dollars. They include a small work table, a lathe which is simply an iron rod supported by a block of wood, a metal disc, and a narrow bench which the craftsman straddles while he works the two treadles, to revolve the lathe. His hands are free to hold the object and release abrasives.

* * *

A diamond drill is worked by hand. One modern invention contributes an acknowledged improvement in the polishing—Carborundum. The industry flourishes by the ancient method of slow and patient handicraft, and there is no evidence of departure from it for Western machine production.

The word for jade in China, "Yü," means precious or rare and is employed idiomatically by high and low. Anyone who is told he has a "jade head" or a character of jade may feel highly complimented. The eldest daughter of a house is the "jade daughter." A person in China is worth his weight in jade, whereas an Occidental is said to be worth his weight in gold.

Emperors have treated the stone with the utmost reverence. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has in its huge collection of Chinese art a book made of jade panels, in which, during the year 1723, the Emperor Yung Chêng announced, for the benefit of his imperial ancestors, that he had conferred an additional posthumous title upon his grandmother. The lettering is incised in gold and kingfisher blue.

ZERO HOUR

While Republic Thunderbolts have been busy hammering the Nazis in Italy, escorting bombers to Berlin, tearing up railroads and bridges in Normandy and clearing paths for our liberation of France, they have also been moving in on Tokyo.

Since August, 1943, Thunderbolts have been steadily filtering into the ever-narrowing, island-by-island ring of strangulation which is closing about the Jap empire. It has been just a year since an AAF colonel helped introduce the Thunderbolt to the Zero by downing six Japs in a mission over Wewak.

Today, Thunderbolt pilots are fighting, dive-bombing and strafing the Jap from New Guinea all the way to Saipan and Guam. They are also taking his measure from bases in India and Burma. And in China itself they are guarding from attack the advance bases from which the giant B-29's "commute" to Tokyo and Nagasaki.

Where the Thunderbolt is going to show up next, only time and your daily newspaper will tell. But at the Zero Hour, when the ultimate and conclusive strike-topples the towers of Tokyo in smoke and flame, you can depend on it: *Thunderbolt pilots expect to be there!*

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Furlough by Radio

By Larry Wolters

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor in Collaboration with The Reader's Digest

Associated Press

American Pilots in Jungle Outpost of the South Pacific Listen to Musical Program Between Raids

AT 5:55 A. M., JUNE 7, 24 hours after the start of the invasion, radio news and entertainment from home followed American soldiers into France. Just beyond the beachheads and on shipboard, our troops were receiving newscasts every hour to 11 p. m. A battle backdrop of music and comedy, beamed across the channel from a station in Britain, was supplied by the Allied Expeditionary Forces Radio Service.

When the Allies were firmly established, American Expeditionary stations followed them into France. "Suitcase" stations, the radio engineers call them, because they come packed in five cases, and can be assembled or taken down in two hours to move along with the troops.

These stations are links in the Armed Forces Radio Service with over 400 outlets (and more on the way) in some 40 countries.

"Among the units I am acquainted with there is on the average one radio per company," an Army communications officer at the front in France disclosed the other day. "These are mostly furnished by the Army Special Service Division. But there are other sources. Some outfits bought radios in England, Africa, and Ireland. Right now I am sitting in France listening to an Italian radio captured from Germans in Africa."

"We often know more about what is going on half way around the world, because of radio, than what's doing a few foxholes away," a soldier in Europe said recently on the official Army Hour.

Months and years in a foreign country can make an American feel strange about his homeland. Anything that reassures him that he is not forgotten makes him a better fighting man and helps to prepare him for his return to life at home.

♪ ♪ ♪

The programs specially produced for overseas and designed to fill this need bear such names as Your Town, U. S. A., Mail Call, Jubilee, Hymns From Home, Command Performance, and Hometown News. They bear the unmistakable stamp of Main Street and the friendly atmosphere of the corner drugstore.

Let's eavesdrop on a typical broadcast of "Your Town, U. S. A." On Guadalcanal, in India and Iceland, on the beaches of Europe and on ships at sea, men stop to listen as they hear the words, "This Is Your Town—Fayetteville, Ark." The staff of the Northwest Arkansas Times, the home town paper, has assembled the latest home town news and gossip for native sons and daughters now on the fighting fronts.

"The old streets haven't changed much," the report begins. "The university campus has a martial air. Most of the students are trainees. There are still many co-eds, some 17 years old, a few 4-Fs—and 20 heroes sponsored by the Veterans' Administration program.

"Remember the old freshman football field, north of the university creamery? Well, it's an Army camp for air force men now. It was named Camp Neil Martin for the great Razorback football player who was killed in action with the Flying Tigers.

"One thing that hasn't changed much is Adolph's Bubble Club, the center of student and social life. Adolph thought for a while that he would close the place and go chicken farming. But he changed his mind, got a swing band and added a one-dollar cover charge on Saturday nights. The bouncer is gone and in his place, leaning on the juke box, are two M. P.'s."

♪ ♪ ♪

Your Town, U. S. A., is broadcast three times a week; Hometown News every day. For Hometown News, the Army News Service fine-combs the newspapers for a daily round-up of people and places "that make up the greatest little towns and the best big cities in America." It makes good listening no matter what a soldier's home town.

Saginaw, Mich., reassured its boys abroad that haircuts were still 75 cents there, although near-by Flint had upped the price to $1. . . . Howard, Neb., disclosed that Bob Pickney, 16, had bought the old jail for $1.50, then sold it for $60 to O. E. Hunt, a farmer, who planned to use the old cooler for an icehouse. . . . Red Wing, Minn., broadcast the good news that it had paid off the city debt.

Knowing it can't cover every Main Street, AFRS has arranged a series named Mail Call, in which the nation's top entertainers take turns as postmen. Native sons usually fill these rôles. Jack Benny, the pride of Waukegan, took charge when Illinois was spotlighted; Lum and Abner looked after Arkansas' interests and Bing Crosby ran the Washington State show.

As for political news—under the Soldier-Voting law, ANS is permitted to report news of political developments and the comments and opinions of persons in official or party positions. The short-wave listener overseas hears a complete and nonpartisan coverage of political news, with no censorship other than the normal standards of news judgment. Newspaper editorials and opinions of radio commentators are not used, but an important political utterance is followed by comment from leaders on both sides whenever such comments are available.

One portable station was installed in "the hottest spot in the world"—somewhere in Iran—where American troops worked in temperatures up to 160 degrees. "Labels fell off the transcriptions," Capt. Martin H. Work, executive officer of the AFRS, who recently returned to the United States, recalled. "Pick-up arms became too hot to touch without gloves, the power failed regularly, the wind blew the antenna down weekly. But American soldiers got their news from home. They laughed with Bob Hope, Fred Allen, and Benny, heard American girls singing, and forgot for a few moments the terrific heat and dust."

By midsummer of this year more than 95 Expeditionary stations were broadcasting programs to the troops. Forty-five covered the British Isles; 13 serviced Alaska from Anchorage to Attu; three covered the route from Basra to Teheran; there were others in Panama, Trinidad, Newfoundland, India, China. And the number in Europe is growing constantly.

At posts where troop units are too small to justify the construction of an Expeditionary station, public address units are installed. Overseas hospitals are being wired to carry the programs from home. Hospital ships and troop transports receive two hours of programs daily. Even submarines are being serviced.

Handle-wound phonographs do the job where electricity is not available. "Thousands of these machines have been sent overseas," Maj. Henry M. Jackson, chief of the Radio Equipment Section, AFRS, reported. "You can find them in tents on South Pacific Islands, in aircraft warning stations in the Himalayas, where they have been dropped by transport planes on their way over the hump." Currently the AFRS is recording 106 programs a week and nearly 5,000 transcriptions are shipped overseas every week. Commercials are eliminated when the programs are recorded. This editing sometimes leaves startling gaps in comedy shows where the commercials weave sinuously through the whole scripts. In some areas the troops miss the familiar plugs and supply their own with a character they call Joe Quartermaster. The ersatz commercials run something like this: "Why sleep in a sack with scratchy blankets when you can have lovely percale sheets? See Joe Quartermaster today for your monogrammed percale sheets." Or, "Are you a sergeant? Do your men ignore you in the dark? Sarge, see Joe Quartermaster, and get your neon stripes. There's a push button attachment. The slightest pressure and, presto! your stripes light up like a Christmas tree."

♪ ♪ ♪

The AFRS even has developed a group of its own radio stars. What Frank Sinatra is to the bobby-sock brigade, Martha Wilkerson is to GI men overseas. They know her as Jill, who broadcasts the show, "GI Jive." Jill puts on recorded music and chats with the boys about their problems and fills in with what's going on at home.

Just as popular are Corporal Joe Hasel and Corporal Bill Brundige, short-wave sports announcers. The soldiers deluge them for more and more details about club and players' standings. The smallest bush league has its ardent followers, who demand to know what's happening to them.

A Brundige fan wrote: "If I told you how many fans you had on this one island I'd catch it from the censor, so you'll just have to take my word for it."

As one Yank summed it up, "Radio is riding a GI beam around the world and it's bringing us just about everything we could ask for—this side of a furlough!"

Looking Southeast Down the Rio Grande From Daniel's Ranch at Big Bend

The Bend Inside the Bend

By Freeman Tilden

Carlos Poses to Show Lechuguilla Plant and Haversack Made From It

THE RIO GRANDE is the most whimsical of rivers. Rowdy and reckless in flood; humble when its tributaries are not pouring snow-water and cloudbursts into it; submissive to the pueblo irrigators who tap it all along its southward course through New Mexico—the Rio Grande never seems certain where it wants to go, and how.

At El Paso the river decides to go toward the Gulf of Mexico. But it wavers. It twists and turns and hesitates. Finally, near what was the Spanish mission of San Vicente, it chooses to go north again, and does so for a long distance—then gives up the notion somewhere near Judge Roy Bean's law-shack at Langtry, and at last reaches the Gulf near Brownsville. In this course of indecision it has covered a lot of distance; but if you shoot your arrow right across from Del Rio to El Paso, you discover that the river has created the Big Bend, of frontier fame and ill-fame. Now go down to the very southern tip of that Big Bend, and you will observe a bend within a bend. It is in that lesser area—a matter of nearly 800,000 acres—that the State of Texas created a great park, and then generously gave it to the nation.

Big Bend National Park, formally ceded to the Federal Government last June, became the twenty-sixth of the noble series of National Parks, dedicated to the highest use to which we have ever put our public domain—the enjoyment of outstanding primitive areas, in their full integrity, for the inspiration and education of Americans now and for all time.

In late April, when the weather was getting near its best, the writer went into this newest park with a small party of officials who had come to look over the great expanse with an eye to future development. The Park Service does not "develop" in the ordinary sense. Its keynote is really "anti-development"—so that future generations will see almost precisely what their forefathers first saw. But of course, after the war, certain facilities will be created for the use of visitors. The master-plans are in the making for those accommodations, which will scar the natural landscape as little as may be.

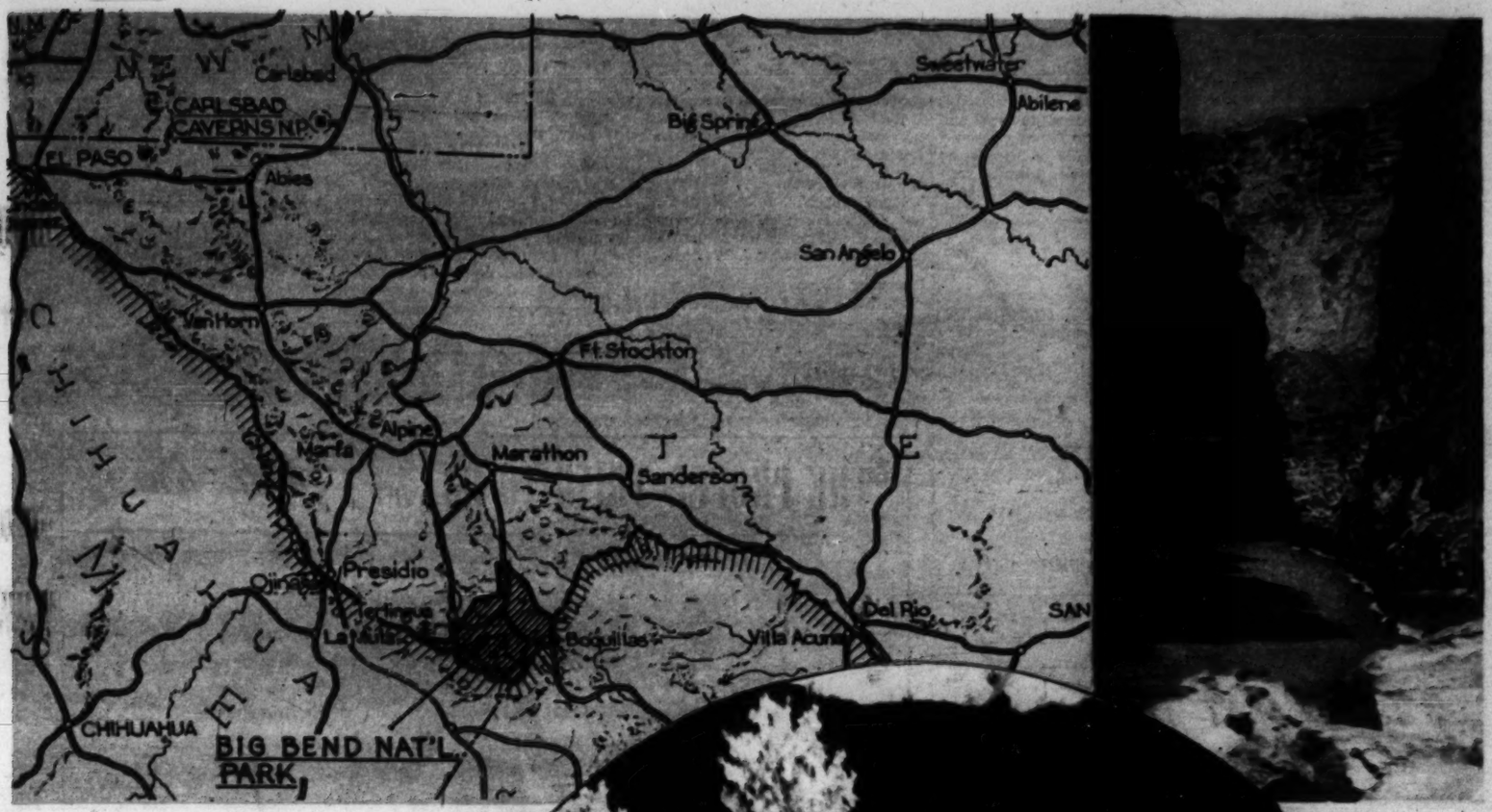
Ross Maxwell, now the first Superintendent of Big Bend Park, was with us. It was no new country to him. For two years he studied the amazing geology of this desert-mountain area. A Southwestern product himself, he "speaks the language" of the region, and loves it: two vital assets in this part of the world. And I couldn't help thinking, as we came down from Alpine and Marathon, through Persimmon Gap, and into the desert country toward the mysterious Chisos Mountains, that Maxwell was a Scotch name, and that the motto of old Scotland was "Nemo me impune lacessit" (You don't bother me without getting hurt). That is the slogan of the desert, too, where every yucca and cactus and agave and bush and sharp-edged rock stands with a drawn sword. Woe to the self-willed tenderfoot who takes liberties with the desert!

We had Dr. Herbert Bolton, of the University of California, with us, too—for we wanted to know from this expert in Latin-Americana the definite way in which the human history on both sides of the border is interlaced. For, you see, the southern boundry of Big Bend Park is likewise the southern border of the United States. On the other side of the river is Mexico, old Mexico, and you never forget it while you are in this region. Whether it is the canyon wall of Mexico, facing the canyon wall of our own country; or whether you stand on a hill and dimly make out, in the shimmering sun, the gray-yellow 'dobe walls of the villagers of Boquillas, you are always conscious that the geology, the wild-life, the plant life, and the human existences have straddled this river as though it did not exist. That is one reason why we look forward to the creation of a similar Mexican Government park area on the other side. The two, taken together, will express a complete story; as well as being one more understanding step in international comity.

Big Bend preserves our Last Frontier. It is a rough country. For those who think it clever to defy regulations and advice, it can be a dangerous country. The wise traveler will not put too great a distance between himself and a water hole. In all the surging of development in our Southwest, this area came pretty nearly being passed by. There were herds of cattle in it once, but they grazed it mostly bare—so bare that one of the first thoughts of the Park Service is to bring back enough forage to support the wild creatures which will again roam within it. Greedy grazing finally defeated itself. Even the Mexican goats, which must now go elsewhere, find poor picking. But down in the river bottom we did see a band of burros, who, flouting the immigration laws, had forded the Rio Grande to look for Yankee provender.

Yes, it is a rough country. Although our party had no real hardships, it is still a land where your valet does not bring your breakfast. One hundred miles to the nearest railhead, and the postman knocks once a week—if the dry washes are not in flood. You take in your own food, or you live off the country. We lived mostly off the country; so at the end of a few days of goat meat, we were happy tourists to learn that a Mexican had caught a 42-pound catfish in the river. Trading started instantly. The catfish is not an aesthetic triumph; but if you wish to know how succulent he can be, try several days of unremitting goat meat.

To those with even a little knowledge



Map Shows Location of Big Bend National Park

of geology, Big Bend is a treasure chest. Volcanic and erosive and folding and faulting forces have created those grave, haze-topped Chisos Mountains which dominate the surrounding desert; you actually can visit the place where the ancient Appalachian chain meets the parvenu Rocky Mountain system; the Rio Grande has bored its way through hundreds of feet of limestone rock and created, in Santa Elena Canyon, perhaps the greatest sheer-walled drop in the United States. Only a few intrepid explorers have ever been through this canyon. Once launched within it by boat, there is not a place in miles where escape by climbing would be possible.

But above all, Big Bend Park is the untamed, aloof, but never-ugly desert, with a whimsical river for deckle edge. Some folks say they do not like the desert. I wonder if they remained long enough to know? To me, the hours just before and after sunset, in this desert, in the shadow of the Sierra del Carmens, when they redden to a deep crimson, and then fade to violet, with a finality of black velvet—and the moon comes rising behind the Chisos, and cleanliness and vastness enwrap everything—to me this is one of life's moving experiences. Nobody really knows the desert who has not felt, seen, and surrendered himself to it, at dusk.

So the Mexican people, the few who remain now in that Big Bend country, feel. They long since made armistice with the desert, and it respects them. Old Alberto Lunas, the "Mayor of Alamo Wash," will not be happy away from it. And gentle, dignified Carlos, whose soul was really above dishwashing for the tenderfoot (Carlos, who posed for the kodachrome, to show the lechuguilla plant, and the little *morále*, or haversack, made from its spiny leaves)—Carlos would be surprised to learn that anybody could live otherwhere, and be happy.

Dodge: Glen Burgess

Top Right: "Only a Few Intrepid Explorers Have Been Through This Canyon." In the Circle: Yuccas in Dagger Flat (Yucca Carnerosa). "Every Yucca and Cactus and Agave and Bush and Sharp-edged Rock Stands With a Drawn Sword"

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On the Beam . . . . . .

Prehistoric Tinian

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Changing Idioms

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Concert of Power

The Big Four now constitute an alliance—or, more exactly, two alliances—one against Germany, one against Japan. With victory they will constitute, not an alliance in the historical sense, but a concert of power.—ERNEST K. LINDLEY.

Woman's Responsibility Today

The future employment probabilities for women in all the various fields of work must be lined up through careful research. To help bring this about, women have a very definite responsibility today.—MARY ANDERSON, United States Department of Labor.

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THE PROPER THING TO DO...BY Shirley Ives

WHEN INTRODUCING men and women in the service to each other, *always* present the one of lower rank to the one of higher rank—*regardless of sex*. For instance, you would normally introduce a man to a woman, i.e. "Miss Jones, may I present Mr. Brown?" In this case, if the man were of higher rank, you would say, "Captain Brown, may I present Lt. Jones?"

WHEN ENTERTAINING at home, don't risk embarrassing any of your guests by serving *ordinary* coffee. As you know, many people do not touch stimulants and so would be forced to refuse. Avoid the situation by serving *Sanka Coffee*—the coffee that's not a stimulant. Delicious Sanka Coffee is 100% flavor-rich, yet is 97% caffein-free. Get a vacuum packed jar today.

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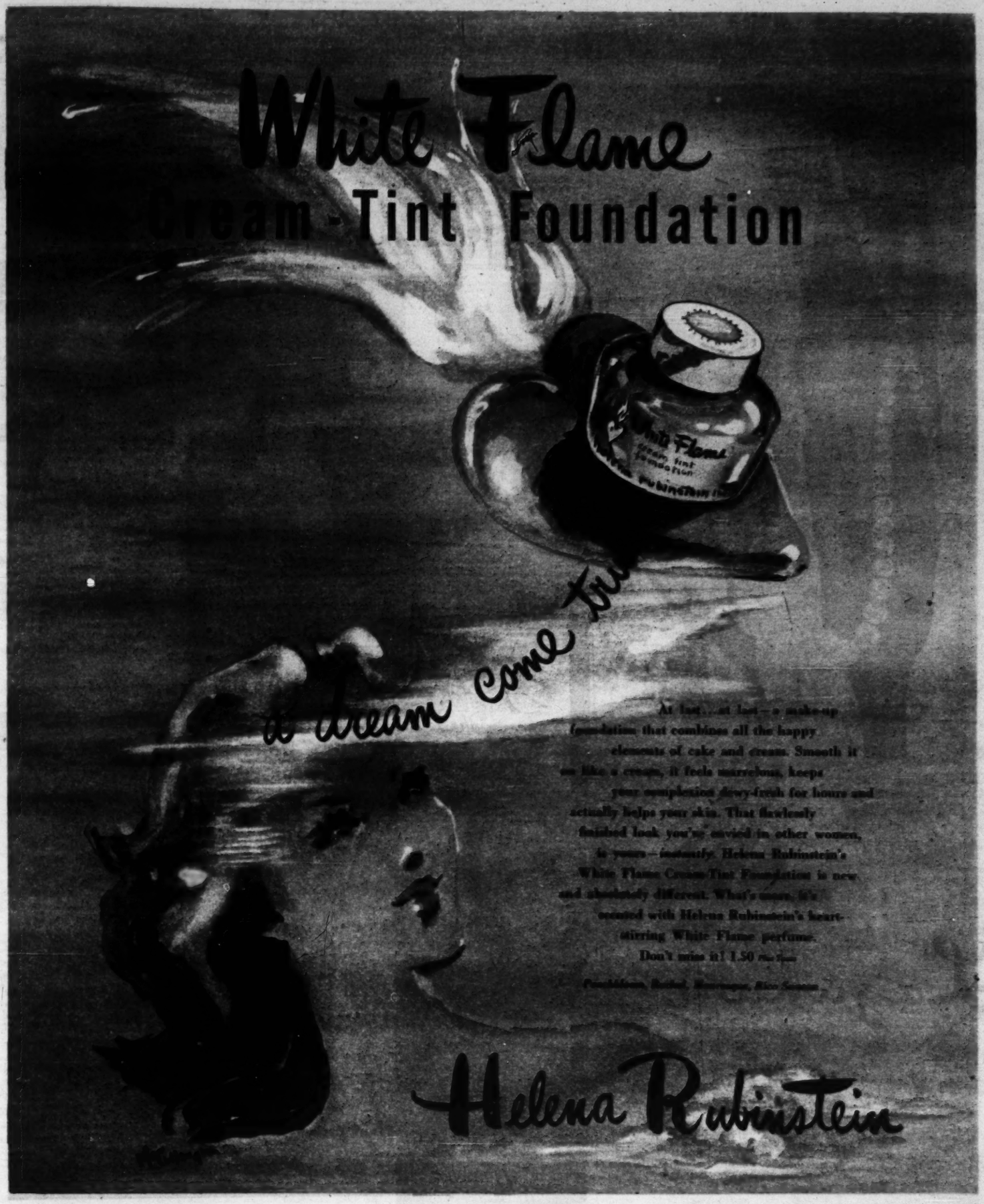
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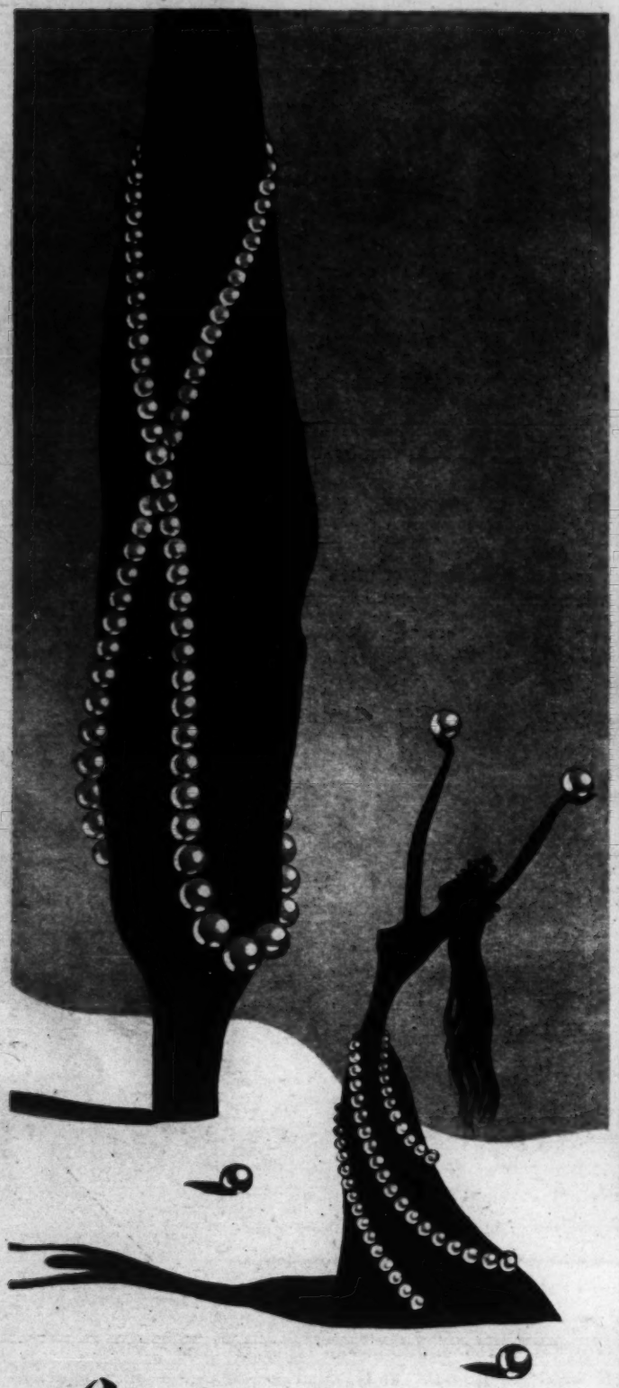

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The Book Window

Meet Dr. Franklin (The Franklin Institute) is a collection of lectures and papers on this Philadelphian whom Americans honor as much as any President. Carl Van Doren, Robert A. Millikan, George Wharton Pepper and nine others contributed these papers at meetings of the Franklin Institute, each bearing on a particular phase of "Poor Richard's" life.

International Police Force, compiled by Julia E. Johnson (H. W. Wilson Co., $1.25), is the latest in the Reference Shelf series, and like its predecessors is a compilation of authoritative arguments on various aspects of controversial problems. Among the 34 authorities quoted are Cordell Hull, Lord David Davies, William Hard, Julian Huxley, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Arthur C. Millspaugh, Norman Thomas, and Quincy Wright.

Thesaurus of the Arts, by Albert E. Wier (Putnams, $5), attempts to compile the information of a whole library of encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, and other reference books as far as they relate to the stage, the platform, and the exhibition gallery, writers, architects and the motion picture.

The Principia College Dramatic Club presents Oscar Wilde's play, "The Importance of Being Earnest." The Club designs, builds and paints its own scenery, and writes incidental music to supplement the text. Excellent professional direction is provided . . . Fall College Quarter begins Sept. 26.

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Careers in Commercial Art, by J. I. Biegeleisen (Dutton, $2.75). It is accepted that the commercial artist of today and postwar must be a specialist in one of the many branches of his profession. "Careers in Commercial Art" gives a detailed account of all phases of commercial art, explaining what is expected of the artist and candidly discussing what he should receive in compensation. An example of the entertaining and thorough way in which Mr. Biegeleisen has covered the subject is his last chapter, in which he describes how and how not to apply for a position and the best way to keep it.

The Pacific World, edited by Fairfield Osborn (Norton, $3). For information on the Pacific, it is doubtful if one could stump the 28 experts who have compiled this comprehensive volume. Here is the story of discovery and exploraton, of Pacific island peoples, of wild life and growing things, climate and ocean currents. The book concludes, appropriately, with chapters on Japan and islands near by. It is attractively illustrated and includes a useful index and summary.

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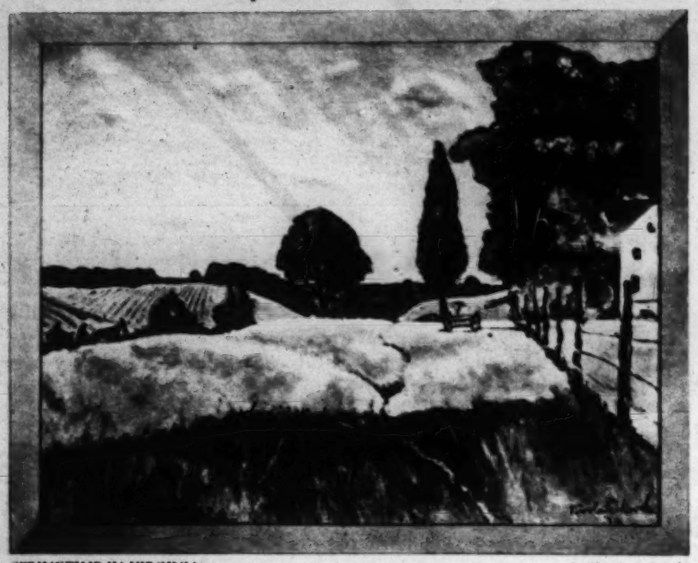

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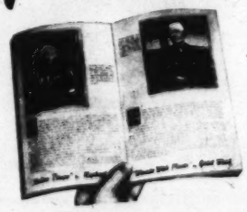

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Editor's Desk

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, 26th on the list of American scenic playgrounds, a gift to the nation from the State of Texas, is described for our readers by one of its first visitors, FREEMAN TILDEN. The author brought back kodachrome films that were among the first taken in this desert preserve. The Park Service looks forward to the day when the Mexican Government may set up a similar national park on the other side of the Rio Grande.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Their Linchpins of Jade," by PEARL STRACHAN, Monitor staff writer, informs us that the national stone of China, oddly enough, is not found in that ancient land. Its main source, the jade quarries of northern Burma, were recaptured from the Japanese at the end of June by Allied troops.

ALTER IDEM

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HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush ... the incessant high speed ... the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge ... too much running around ... what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation ... the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors ... no more stupid remarks about the weather ... no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises ... as you learn the power of words.

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